THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 129

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Dies Data Irks Mexicans; Missouri G. O. P. Neutral; Roosevelt on Way Home

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 27, 1940

Mexican Workers Assail Dies 'Meddling'

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Executive Board of the Mexican Confederation of Workers assailed the Dies committee today for "meddling in the life of Mexico." It termed "absurd and stupid" charges of the Dies Committee that Communists and Nazis were seeking to stir up trouble to obtain control of Mexico.

Missouri G. O. P. Leaves Delegates Unpledged

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The Missouri Republican convention on April 26 indorsed the vice-presidential hopes of Representative Dewey Short, Missouri's only Republican Congressman, but left its 30 presidential convention votes uninstructed for any national ticket aspirant.

Roosevelt Ends Brief Georgia Vacation

WARM SPRINGS, Ga. (AP)—President Roosevelt closed up the Little White House today preparatory to leaving for Washington. Mr. Roosevelt will arrive in Washington by special train tomorrow in time for lunch.

Fleet Complete Maneuvers Off Hawaii

HONOLULU (AP)—One hundred and forty ships of the United States fleet swung at anchor April 26, back from the 1940 war games in Hawaiian waters.

The fleet will remain here 10 days before resuming the final phase of the maneuvers—a simulated attack on a theoretical enemy force approaching the west coast of the United States.

Admiral James O. Richardson termed the maneuvers—problem 21 to the Navy—"highly successful" and praised the performance of the 42,000 officers and men.

Gandhi Says Civil Disobedience 'Unlikely'

BOMBAY (AP)—India's Nationalist leader, Mohandas K. Gandhi, disclaimed today any "desire whatsoever to embarrass the British, especially at a time when it is a question of life and death for them."

In his newspaper Harijan, Mr. Gandhi declared that mass civil disobedience, the potent weapon used to gain concessions from the British in the past, was "most unlikely" at present, and that he would "think a thousand times" before embarking on it.

Batista Asks Rival to Stay in Race

HAVANA (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista published a statement today asking Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin to reconsider his withdrawal as a candidate in the presidential elections of July 14.

Colonel Batista, head of the Army and actual chief of the Government, is a candidate for the presidency under the new Constitution now being drawn, and Dr. Grau San Martin was his chief opponent until his withdrawal two days ago.

In Washington: Navy Awards Contracts

The Navy awarded a $63,384 contract yesterday for foundations for an assembly and repair shop at the Jacksonville, Fla., air station to the Smith & Pew Construction Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Among other contracts were: Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft Division, United Aircraft Corporation, Stratford, Conn., spare parts for airplanes, $59,249.

Quebec to Ease Movie Restrictions

QUEBEC (CP)—The Quebec Government plans to alter the law which restricts children under 16 years of age from motion picture theaters of the Province, Premier Adelard Godbout announced yesterday. Children under 16 have been banned from theaters for more than 10 years.

Mr. Godbout said the Government intends to set up a Special Censor Bureau which would review certain pictures which might be shown to children. The Bureau probably will have at its head the President of the present Censor Bureau in Montreal and he possibly will be assisted by representatives of church groups.

War Summary: Nazis Renew Advance

In Norway, two German columns driving to establish contact between the main forces in the south and the garrison in Trondheim had routed Norwegian troops and were pushing back Allied forces with the support of low-flying, strafing planes.

German forces advancing up the Glommen River valley passed Roeros, 180 miles north of Oslo and 75 miles from Trondheim, and pushed on with surprising speed northwest toward Storen, Allied concentration point only 30 miles south of Trondheim. This column at the same time was extending its operations eastward almost to the Swedish border, 25 miles away.

In the Gudbrandsdale, another Nazi advance had almost reached Dombas, vital railroad and highway junction point 75 miles south of Storen. Allied troops at Lillehammer, halfway between Dombas and Oslo, were said to have retreated.

Allied forces, it was disclosed in Paris, are being aided by French Alpine Chasseurs, well adapted to the Norwegian terrain which they reached April 19.

Germany took the formal action of declaring war on Norway, disclosed "documents" purporting to show Allied intent to invade Scandinavia [Details: Page 1.]

Sweden heard the German Foreign Minister praise Swedish neutrality, but the country carefully studied its relation to the Norwegian conflict. [Details: Page 1.]

The Queen Mary, which sailed mysteriously from New York March 22, was reported at Cape Town, South Africa. Officers of a Javanese steamer said they saw the British liner in port there on April 2. The French-owned Ile de France was meanwhile virtually ready to leave New York. The Italian Line denied private reports that the current sailing of the Rex was to be canceled. They said the ship would sail on schedule from New York.

Republicans Gain in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. April 27 (AP)—Republican vote gains downstate in Cook County in the Illinois preference primary April 9 were confirmed yesterday by the official canvass which placed the total State-wide primary vote of both parties at 2,647,273.

The vote was the second largest ever recorded in an Illinois primary, being exceeded only by the record 2,674,713 ballots cast in 1936

Secretary of State Edward J Hughes announced the Democratic vote was 1,503,611, while 1,143,662 voters marked Republican ballots. The 1936 division of party strength was Democratic 1,597,418, Republican 1,077,295.

The figures showed that for the first time in a decade the Republican downstate vote exceeded that of the Democrats.

In the State outside Cook County, the Republican vote was 703,293 compared with the Democratic total of 622,404.

In Chicago and the rest of Cook County, Democrats outvoted the Republicans two to one, 881,207 to 440,369.

Heroes Honored By Carnegie Fund

PITTSBURGH, April 27 (AP)—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission today recognized a Chicago housewife for her bravery in rescuing a man and his daughter from drowning in Lake Michigan.

She was Mrs. Yolanda Fabbri, one of 13 persons awarded bronze medals for life-saving. The recipients in California, Texas, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania rescued 21 persons, 19 in water mishaps and two in a fire.

The heroes are persons from diverse walks of life, ranging from laborer to clerkyman. Four were schoolboys. Besides the medals, the commission awarded a total of $750 in three cases for educational purposes, and $3,000 in seven cases "for the purchase of homes or other worthy purposes."

Dry Advocate

© Harris & Ewing

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes
President of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church.

Liquor Ads Assailed By Methodists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 27—Newspapers and radio stations which carry liquor advertising were attacked by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, President of the Board of Temperance, in an address before the Methodist General Conference here last night. The passages of the formal episcopal address discussing the traffic in intoxicants were brought to the delegates and visitors in Convention Hall by a special program including a drama in which many notable Church leaders participated.

"Millions are being convinced," said Bishop Hughes, "that the deceiving pages of newspapers and the mellifluous advertising of the radio, as they allure our young men and women on to drunkenness, are rapidly becoming the agents for debauching our Nation, making our highways paths of death, binding thousands with the chains of despair and hurling mutinies against the Saviour himself."

Prohibition by Education

The Council of Bishops officially expressed its conviction that it is the duty of the Church to labor by genuinely educational methods for such a voting majority as will demand prohibition and make it effective. They noted a definite trend in that direction. These leaders of the Church branded the liquor traffic as an "antisocial institution," saying that "when it appears as a candidate for public favor it does not tell the truth about itself or its aims, that when it wins legal sanction it does not abide by the legal limitations to which it has agreed, that when it loses legal approval, it proceeds by methods of the outlaw and the gangster."

The Bishops reported what they believe to be an increasing number of citizens, many of whom have not been prohibitionists in sympathy, who feel that the liquor business is not one which can be allowed to expand by the ordinary laws of business, that on the contrary it must be kept under public control. They said, "the ordinary business claims the right to proceed under the law of supply

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Allies and U.S. Iron Out Many Trade Barriers

Ease contraband rigor and agree on right to buy essential goods from Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Mounting problems of American resentment over Allied trade restrictions have been largely smoothed out, an official summary of conversations under way for several weeks between Allied experts and American officials issued here last night reveals.

The summary was put out by the State Department and was interpreted as giving promise of increased trade between France, Great Britain and the United States apart from war material and harmonious trade relations. Discussions were carried on between Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser on policy to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare; Prof. Charles Rist, economic adviser to the French Ministry of Blockade, and American officials of the State, Commerce, Treasury and other departments.

The French and British Governments agreed to reopen and reconsider old cases decided against American importers and in general to go as far as possible under war conditions to reduce inconveniences of contraband control. A more lenient attitude was indicated by the Allies toward permitting the United States to import badly needed articles from Germany, not available elsewhere.

Air Exports Up

Meanwhile, Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, today announced startling increases of American aeronautic exports in the first quarter of 1940 compared to the first quarter of 1939. The increase is 225 per cent, Secretary Hopkins declared, and the exports were valued at $66,816,208.

Matters taken up in the visit of the Allied representatives, and now covered by the new understanding reached in conversations since March 16 include charges of forcing of American ships into dangerous combat zones; searching of American mails; cessation of purchases of important American exports, and other troubling factors of contraband control.

No final decision has been reached, it was pointed out, but a closer mutual co-operation is indicated, and the prospect is that friction will be greatly reduced.

Hope to Ease Situation

The allied representatives have stated in these conversations "that their Governments desire to diminish the inconveniences caused by neutral trade and interests in every practical way or so long as this does not lessen the effect of the contraband control in all its branches which the United Kingdom and France consider an absolute necessary part of the war in which the two countries are at present engaged," the comment last night said.

The American representatives, however, "made it clear that in discussing individual cases with the view to mitigating the inconvenience to American interests it must be understood that the Government of the United States reserves all of its rights under international law and is not to be understood as accepting any principle of interference with bona fide neutral trade."

Need Is Seen for Protection Of Children in Needy Families

Something must be done about the injustice and misery wrought in some instances by poor laws on families dependent for food and shelter on various forms of economic aid, the final session of the All-New England Conference on Child Protection heard today.

The Conference, which has been meeting for three days at the Myles Standish Hotel in Boston, wound up this noon. Today's topic was "Marshaling Community Forces for Better Child Protection."

"In 1939, between six and eight million children were in such families," Miss Persis S. Holden of Burlington, Vt., General Secretary of the Vermont Children's Aid Society, declared.

Miss Holden criticized the residence laws of her State, asserting they have seriously handicapped progress in child protection and describing them as having a "patchwork" quality.

"Is it not our duty to be more articulate about what we know—to help all we can in individual cases, and then do something about it?" Miss Holden asked.

Of the 11 topics Miss Holden reported that were discussed at the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, which she attended in January, she said she would put first "Protection Against Child Labor" and "Youth and Their Needs." Miss Holden is also a believer in government housing projects.

In an interview prior to her talk, Miss Holden said she believed the worker in child protection should show a general condition by bringing out individuals against a background of thousands.

"It's up to the worker in child protection to show the community what's wrong, and to point the way."

The public has the wrong idea about agencies' attitude in adoptions, said Miss Marian Barney of Providence, R. I., Case Supervisor of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who led a round table on adoptions yesterday.

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A Cape Cod 'Mr. Deeds'

Wide World

He Plays the Oom Pah, Oom Pah

Mr. Deeds, of "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" fame, was not the only man who played the tuba at his own celebration. When the town of Osterville, Mass., on picturesque Cape Cod, decided to observe the seventy-fifth anniversary of Edward S. Crocker's General Store, the town band was called upon to furnish music.

And there, at his regular post behind the big bass horn, was Ed Crocker furnishing the "oom pah, oom pah" as usual. When the band wasn't playing, Mr. Crocker was busy shaking hands with friends who came to visit his general store. Top: The town band strikes up in Edward S. Crocker's store. Bottom: Ed Crocker, whose success in running a general store in these days of modern merchandising is attributed to his honest dealing and cheerful disposition.

Youthful Artists Show Their Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—What goes on in children's art classes all over the United States is indicated in more than 1,500 paintings, sketches and other work from 521 cities shown at the opening of the fifth annual "Young America Paints" exhibition here today. The exhibit, which is being held at the American Museum of Natural History, will continue through May 12.

Prepared as part of the regular classroom projects in private and public schools, the paintings are not competing for prizes, but are presented as honest, cross-sectional views of child interest. Using chalk, water colors, finger paint or pen and ink, the young students have portrayed their subjects in various moods.

The trend in schools today to relate art work to other studies, like those of foreign lands, history and even mathematics, is evidenced in many of the entries, according to Miss Marie Falco, Director of the exhibition, who originated the "Young America Paints" show five years ago.

Intimate Message from Washington

Chance to See Washington in the Spring? Well, Democratic Women Jump at It and Congressmen Get a 'Bacon and Eggs' Jolt

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Democratic women have put one over on their congressmen.

When Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, vivacious and energetic head of women's activities at Democratic National Headquarters, began to plan a pre-convention "Institute of Government" to be held here next week, she advertised as one of the drawing cards, "Breakfast on Capitol Hill as Your Congressman's Guest."

Each Democratic Congressman was to be asked to take the visiting women from his own State to breakfast in the House Restaurant. Not much of an imposition, with a campaign coming on and every Congressman up for re-election!

Trouble was, Mrs. McAllister didn't judge correctly the depth of women's political enthusiasms in this year 1940.

President Roosevelt had said he would shake hands with the visitors if there weren't over 200. Mrs. McAllister decided not to advertise that. She hoped to have as many as 500.

Last reckoning at Democratic Headquarters showed there will be not 500 women, but 4,250.

The flood of registrations sent Mrs. McAllister and her co-workers flying. They transferred meetings from a hotel to an ice-skating colosseum. A White House tea with Mrs. Roosevelt as hostess was moved out of the White House and onto the lawn, "weather permitting."

The "Breakfast With Your Congressman," scheduled for next Friday, has overflowed from the House Restaurant to the Senate Cafe, cafeterias in the Library of Congress, the Supreme Court, the Methodist Building and the new Census Bureau. Congressmen who expected to take five or ten women to breakfast now find they have 50 or 60 to feed.

Some Job

A Chairman has been appointed to collect $10 apiece from each of New York's Democratic Congressmen as their contribution toward bacon and eggs for 320 women. It won't be an easy job either to extract $10 from men from certain New York City districts where the women if they vote, vote like their husbands and the "woman vote" doesn't amount to a row of pins.

Maryland Democrats have 800 women to take care of; Pennsylvania, 600; Illinois, 253; Michigan, 246; Rhode Island, 163; North Carolina, 148; Virginia, 127; West Virginia, 126; Missouri, 120; New Jersey, 109 and so on.

Next week's meeting is the twenty-fourth "Institute of Government" held by the Democratic Women's Division since 1935, but the first on a nation-wide scale. Purpose is to set the stage for the forthcoming presidential campaign. With more free time on their hands, women seem to get steamed up earlier than men in campaign years. Problem is to keep their enthusiasm up until the nomination is made and there is a personality to rally around.

At their "institute," the Democratic women will hear from seven Cabinet members, will meet Government celebrities at a reception, then go into round-table discussions on technical subjects such as "How to Win Votes," "Financing Organization," "Principles of Effective Speaking," "Recruiting First Voters" and "How to Organize the Precincts." Lastly they will discuss what they would like to see written into their party platform in July at Chicago.

G. O. P. Women Also Busy

Democratic women aren't the only ones displaying a mounting concern in Government. The Republican National Committee already has four feminine organizers in the field—Miss Marion Martin, Women's Division Chieftain; Mrs. Paul Henry of Seattle, Miss Eileen O'Daniel of Bronxville, N. Y., and Mrs. Grace Reynolds of Cambridge City, Ind. All report unprecedented early activity.

The same story is told by the League of Women Voters, nonpartisan organization founded by Carrie Chapman Catt 20 years ago to educate women in the use of their newly won ballot. The League will open its biennial convention next week with the 300 proposed "program subjects" the largest in its history. "Program subjects" take the place of a resolution in League procedure and lay the pattern for League activities in the next two years.

Scorning the political ballyhoo as a stock in trade of both Republicans and Democrats, come a presidential year, the League is planning its meeting to encourage women to look beneath surface personalities to fundamental principles underlying issues of 1940.

Women take to politics differently. Her first day in Congress Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York walked onto the floor of the House with hat and gloves on. "You'd better take off your gloves," former Representative Florence P. Kahn advised her. "In politics you need bare fists."

Many women go at politics the kid gloves way; others use the bare-fisted method. However they do it, there can be no question that this year, the twentieth anniversary of women's suffrage, they are going at it in a big way. **Mary Hornaday**

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Hitler Declares War on Norway; What of Sweden?

Alternatives of defense or Nazi control faced by Swedish authorities in tense situation.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 27—What of Sweden?

Standing like an isolated sentinel amid the reverberations of embattled Scandinavia, the Swedish people today are surveying the poignant alternatives that arise out of Germany's invasion of Norway.

It has been customary among many observers to say: "Sweden will be next." But that is not the whole story.

Sweden admits the precariousness of its position. But there are many factors, both of reassurance and alarm, which need to be taken into consideration to assess Stockholm's strategic and political relations with the Reich.

Three Varieties of Opinion

When you question people about the future their varied answers may be divided into three categories.

The average civilian or businessman who professes the optimistic view that everything will somehow turn out all right because there has been no war in the past, and the country will continue to get by somehow. I heard this same note in Oslo a few days before the trouble there started.

The second standpoint is that of the politician. He is more reserved, and when you discuss the likelihood of war adroitly switches the conversation to assurances that, come what may, the people are prepared.

The third view is that of the military man. He usually asserts that it will be hard to keep out of the war and that neutrality will almost inevitably be violated, but that the Swedish people are united and prepared to defend themselves.

Attacks in German Press

Such are the three views which are all determined by the respective roles of the speakers. Yet everyone, regardless of station, who is politically conscious, realized at the time of the German invasion of Norway that this country was standing on the edge of a precipice.

Events of the last few days have given the Swedish people an unexpected jolt just when they were beginning to hope they might be immune.

The first was the numerous flights by German planes over their territory at points way off any possible route to Norway and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

'Nazis charge 'plot' by Allies to seize Kingdom foiled by Reich intervention.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 27—Germany today disclosed that it was "officially" at war with Norway, and at the same time attempted to blame the Allies for the conflict raging in the North.

The Reich made public a decree—actually dated April 24—proclaiming that a state of war exists btween Germany and the Kingdom of Haakon VII.

Almost simultaneously—against a background calculated to provide the maximum of drama—the Foreign Office disclosed new secret documents purporting to prove that the Allies were planning to invade Norway two days before the Germans did so themselves.

The Stage Is Set

Borrowing Reichsführer Hitler's monumental Chancellery for the occasion, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had invited the entire Diplomatic and Press Corps to hear the unveiling of what was described as a "bomb shell" for the "whole world."

Batteries of microphones and cameras were set up to inform the German people how the representatives of the outside world heard the announcement. The documents themselves, said to have been captured at a British detachment headquarters near Lillehammer appear to show that the Allies did have some military preparations for action in Norway.

But there was no mention of the Reich's own extensive preparations which enabled it to strike in Norway so swiftly. Nor was there any reference to the fact that in these days everyone makes plans for every possibility.

Contrast in Claims

The documents, moreover, contrast sharply with the military claims of the Germans. If the latter are accurate and the Reich is making its reported progress in the field, the Allied "preparations" could hardly have been such as to involve large-scale invasion.

The disclosures undoubtedly were expected to impress the German people with the superior morality of their side. The elaborate ceremonies attending the speech of Herr von Ribbentrop was primarily aimed at domestic effect.

Governor in Charge

Meanwhile, the German war decree "legalizes" the appointment of Josef Terboven as "Governor" for the German-occupied regions of Norway. He is directly responsible to Reichsführer Hitler and will have the full co-operation of the German troops in Norway so far as military conditions permit.

Thus the era of attempts to establish a puppet regime in Norway appears ended and Germany returns to the tactics so familiar in previous occupations in which a Reich's Commissar follows the troops with complete political and police powers.

The Civil Commission, set up under the German military in Oslo, has not been deposed but it comes under the direct control of the new Commissar.

German Charges

BERLIN, April 27 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop today produced what the Foreign Official claims to be documentary proof that the Allies planned to occupy Norway in an effort to widen the war to "destroy" Germany.

Norway connived at the plan, Herr von Ribbentrop asserted in a half-hour address in the Chancellery before the Diplomatic Corps, the foreign and German press, and high German naval, army and air force officials.

Says Allied Plans Seized

During German troop operations in Norway, he said, "we found the entire plan of occupation of the Allied Army."

Even as he spoke, the Government released a series of documents purporting to prove that the British issued orders on April 6 and 7 for the seizure of strategic Scandinavian points and the High Command belatedly announced the capture of some 300 British prisoners in Norway, among them a staff commander bearing "a number of politically and militarily important British operations orders and documents."

Herr von Ribbentrop's announcement placed the blame for the German campaign in Norway on the Allies, who, he said, were balked in their campaign to destroy Germany first by the Westwall, the capitulation of Poland, and then the peace which elimi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

The Week in Focus: Allies Rush Planes to Aid Hard-Pressed Forces in Norway

America Applies Neutral Act; Supreme Court Upholds Pickets

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain, noted for losing all battles but the final one, lost several in Norway this week, and also won a few. At Steinkjer, 75 miles north of strategic Trondheim, a British advance guard withdrew before a combined naval, air, and land attack. London also admitted retreat from Lillehammer, 100 miles north of Oslo.

Germans meanwhile appeared to be advancing on nearly all fronts. Lightning thrusts by small motorized detachments drove northward along the Swedish frontier to Roeros, retired a bit, and dug in at Tolga.

Each side maneuvered to outflank the other. Allied strategists were hindered by lack of air bases. German warplanes wrought havoc in Namsos and Andalsnes, two key points where Allied troops landed. Allied communications and battle lines were exposed to almost unhindered Nazi bombing. Allied planes, operating from makeshift bases, entered action late in the week.

After nearly three weeks since Germany cynically invaded Denmark and Norway, the Allies still fight an uphill battle to overcome the aggressor's advantage of surprise and superior air power.

Needed: Air Bases

Allied expeditionary forces fought at heartbreaking disadvantages in the deep snows and mud of a thawing Norwegian spring. Germans continued to hold every major port, and most airports of any consequence along the west coast. As the week ended, British fighter planes reached Norway for the first time to support the infantry.

Trondheim, key to the northern campaign, is not only under German infantry occupation, and German air supremacy, but still under German sea control. Nazi aircraft keep Allied ships at a distance in the narrow fjords.

Meanwhile, German warships actually shelled British troops from Beitstadfjord, a continuation of Trondheimfjord that runs deep inland. Naval artillery, air bombardment, and a flanking movement made possible by control of the fjords, enabled Germans to drive British advance guards out of Steinkjer, an important town now blocking the Allied advance southward toward Trondheim.

Allied strategists obviously were seeking to encircle Trondheim.

German reinforcements, heavy tanks, armored cars, artillery, heim. Capture of that major port would provide a base for troop landings, and — most important of all—a landing field for planes. So far, German fighters range the sky almost unmolested except for long-distance British raids on Stavanger and other airports.

and aircraft continued to reach Norway despite Allied sea power. Battles were renewed in the Skagerrak, where Britain's projected mine fields apparently are not seriously hindering German troop ships.

Heavy Allied reinforcements also are reported to have landed.

British bombers operating from home bases repeatedly attacked the German air bases in Aalborg, Denmark, as well as Oslo, Stavanger, and other Norwegian airports.

Narvik remained in German hands, with British closing in.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, in an elaborate diplomatic setting, "revealed" documents purporting to show that the Allies were about to invade Norway, and so the Reich acted first. Germany formally declared war on Norway today.

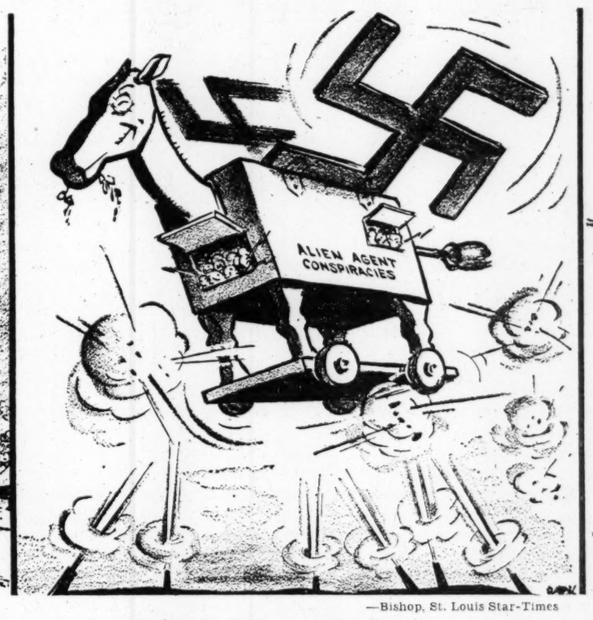
London Startled

London became acutely aware that the creeping menace of Naziism differs from the Empire's foes of other centuries. Reichsführer Hitler's methods of "Blitzkrieg" and "Nibblekrieg" have already topped the bastion of Bohemia in Czechoslovakia, liquidated the Polish buffer, and devoured the Danish larder. Every fresh conquest provides banks to loot for financing more aggression. "Fifth Columns" bore from within, as in Norway.

Now, British meet their first reverses with recognition that the Reich, unless quickly dislodged from Norway, remains in position gradually to circumvent the blockade and place the Allied North Sea Fleets within range of aircraft based along the Norwegian coast.

—Talburt, Rocky Mountain News

The Tail That Wags the Donkey!



—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Getting the Range on the Trojan Horse

—Scott, The Oregonian

Naval Program

Norse Feel Iron Fist

Peace-loving, trustful Norwegians, strangers to war for 222 years and schooled in a policy of neutrality for 126 years, find what it means to live under the Nazis.

Food rations; orders to surrender all arms; a warning by General von Falkenhorst, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army of Occupation that "dreadful" punishment would follow unless the nation ceased to resist—such are early effects of the invasion.

Reichsführer Hitler assumed full "temporary" sovereignty over occupied areas and named Josef Terboven his personal representative, with title of Commissioner. This step ended efforts for a puppet regime. The Norse did not puppetize well. The Nobel Prize authoress Sigrid Undset enlisted as a censor and sharply criticized Norwegians who sell their birthright to become "a dictator's lapdog."

A Norwegian White Paper on Monday officially recorded that German warships had entered the country's fjords, April 9, several hours before Nazi demands were submitted to the Government.

King Haakon in his secret mountain capital again refused to deal with the invaders.

Sweden armed and watched. William McHale of the American freighter Mormacsea arrived in New York with $4,500,000 in Swedish gold hidden in his hold. He brought it out of Trondheim after the Germans took over.

The Danish Shipping Committee in New York contends that Danish ships are not subject to seizure as prizes of war, even though Germany has occupied Denmark.

Britain's War Budget

Out of the famous red box Sir John Simon drew on Tuesday a British budget calling for the astronomical sum of £2,667,000,000, or more than $9,300,000,000, for the current fiscal year.

A sales tax, called "purchase levy," is to be collected from retailers by wholesalers at the moment of sale. The tax will then be passed on to the public by retailers in the form of higher prices.

Sir John, who enlivened his sober task with flashes of humor, discarded a proposal for compulsory savings, advanced by the economist John Maynard Keynes. Meanwhile a Canadian order-in-council imposed a 5 per cent saving on Dominion civil servants for duration of the war.

The British budget aims at finding £1,234,000,000 in revenues, and borrowing the balance of £1,433,000,000. Postage rises from one pence half-penny to two pence half penny, or from about 2 to 3 cents. Income surtaxes are to start lower, possibly at £1,500. Higher income brackets will be paying up to 85 per cent. And Sir John hinted that war profiteers will be dealt with financially after the war, if not before it is over.

Britain's war Cabinet went on a 24-hour basis with appointment of three understudies for the leading service Ministers.

Also, Sir Charles W. Craven, as Civilian Adviser to the Air Council, will speed airplane production.

British women are "planting for victory" while plows trace furrows by the uncertain light of shielded headlights at night. day and Tuesday. Observers

Mohandas K. Gandhi disclaimed any civil disobedience campaign in India while Britain is "fighting for its life."

In Paris, the Supreme Allied War Council met two days, Monsaw both Britain and France ready to defend themselves against "Fifth Columns" and "Trojan Horses" of the brand used in Norway.

Neutral America

American sympathies ran deep and strong for Norway and for the Allies. Yet the Norwegian defenders—had they sought to buy military supplies here—would have found themselves this week subjected to the cash and carry system. Japan, meanwhile, is not subjected to cash and carry, since a "state of war" never has been officially recognized, although much of China has been overrun.

Such are anomalies of the existing Neutrality Act, and of America's conflicting desires in the field of foreign policy. On Thursday President Roosevelt formally declared at Warm Springs, Ga., that a state of war exists in Norway. Automatically, the Neutrality Act set up its restrictions designed to keep America out of the war.

National opinion stirred and became more vocal as the Nation's own vital interests were seen to be powerfully affected by events overseas. Secretary of the Navy Edison said at San Diego after coming in from the Pacific naval maneuvers that he deplored the "cost of arming, but the cost of impotence in the face of force is greater. . . . We cannot gamble with defeat."

An unofficial "American White Paper" by the columnists Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner finds America strongly against sending troops overseas, but likely to aid the Allies in all other ways if they face serious dangers of losing. Thomas W. Lamont, New York financier, advocated economic support of the Allies as a road leading America "not to war but to peace," since a long war, or an Allied reverse, would make it harder for America to stay out.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada visited Mr. Roosevelt at Warm Springs, but both insisted the chat was entirely "nonpolitical."

American trade with at least a part of Scandinavia will be resumed May 1 at the Finnish port of Petsamo.

Americans continued to reach safety in Sweden from Norway. At Dombas, Capt. Robert M. Losey, Assistant Military Attache, was killed in a German bombing raid—the first American casualty. He was helping his countrymen to safety.

Toward November

In the comparative calm and comfort of Washington the three-day National Folk Festival laid aside cares of war, even though many of the participants came originally from overseas. The "expressions of all the races, found in the amalgam of things American, reflect the vitality of a new country," said Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, National Director of the Festival.

The Nation meanwhile moved with faster tempo toward elections that will decide who shall guide the United States through the next four years.

President Roosevelt announced a Western "conservation" tour to overlap the Republican National Convention next June. Fortune's Survey finds America still against a third term by about 8 per cent. Yet Mr. Roosevelt is by far the most popular of 1940 presidential possibilities. He leads Thomas E. Dewey, second choice, by 2½ times in this sampling of opinion.

Mr. Dewey reached the Pacific Coast and turned eastward confident that he holds his lead for the Republican nomination.

A welcome note came in an order posted on WPA bulletin boards: "Voting is your own business. Keep it so."

Picketing Upheld

Antipicketing laws of Alabama and Shasta County in California were ruled unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on a decision Monday unusually lively for recent times. Free discussion of labor disputes was ruled to be "indispensable" to popular government.

The Court upheld the constitutionality of a New Jersey statute restricting the withdrawals shareholders may make from building and loan associations. Virginia, Wyoming, Connecticut, New York, and the Municipality of San Francisco figured in other decisions under which peaceful solutions were found for several otherwise serious disputes. So the United States Constitution, and the Federal system it represents, carries its achievements forward through a troubled period in world history.

The House overrode presidential opposition to open the Wage-Hour Law for debate on drastic amendments. A special committee was authorized to study America's migrant labor problem—the Joads of John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath."

Spring floods in the Ohio Valley and in New England brought forth active relief measures. The Ohio Hocking Valley waters rose higher than at any time since 1913.

A New Prohibition Party dedicated to many different reforms came over the horizon at Boston under the leadership of Roger W. Babson, business analyst.

N. Y.-Lisbon Planes To Run Oftener

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27 — Pan American Airways is making preparations today to add a third "24-hour service" between New York and Lisbon in addition to the present semi-weekly flights. The new service will provide air transport between the United States and Europe "every other day" and increase mail and passenger capacities it was announced. This will be the first international air service in the world to start without a government subsidy, the airline said.

Under the new schedule, expected to go into effect on or about July 1, trans-Atlantic clippers will leave Pan American's base at La Guardia Field, New York, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with return flights from Europe scheduled for Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays. Clippers will operate on a 23½-hour New York-Lisbon schedule.

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Shifting Coalitions Beset Congress Path

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—The situation has been reached in Congress where the final great controversial measures must be considered as a whole with the changing coalitions involving one affecting the fate of other, apparently unrelated, matters.

This is true of the pending wage-hour bill in the House, the budget for the National Labor Relations Board in the Senate, the fate of the parity payments items in the big Agricultural Department appropriation bill, and several other major issues chief of which is the question of amending the Wagner Act and the great new relief fight which opens in Congress a week from now.

The battle lines that are being formed represent shifting coalitions that are difficult to follow unless one has watched the Seventy-sixth Congress from the start. The Roosevelt Administration has a paper Democratic majority, but actually, the election two years ago left conservatives in control: the Republicans on one side combined with the unpurged Southern Democrats with an agricultural interest, and something more than a third remaining as the New Deal group.

Party Loyalty

Party loyalty kept the Democrats more or less in line at the outset of the New Deal, but after the 1938 election the disintegration began. Now faced with a new election, and with Roosevelt's third term candidacy a possibility, there is an air of uncertainty over the whole situation.

Coupled with this is the continuation of the depression, and the cleavage between the city relief desires, and the farm interests calling for Federal aid of a different sort, but hostile to much of the New Deal social legislation directed to the urban interests.

It is this pattern of conflicting interests, complicated and changing by personal loyalties and other temporary coalitions, that is affecting the last big bills of this session. President Roosevelt apparently intends to offer no new specifically "New Deal" measures, but the current controversies are enough to last a long time.

Threat in Congress

A bold threat was made on the House floor yesterday in connection with the furious wage-hour debate, which is the most bitter that the session has produced. The threat came from representatives of the city interests and was directed at the rural opponents of the wage-hour bill, the group that is backing the co-called Barden amendments exempting some 1,000,000 sub-standard workers in canning, packing and other agricultural processing factories from the 30 cents an hour minimum wage provision and the 42-hour a week provision which now protects them. The threat was that if the rural interests emasculate the wage-hour bill, the still pending parity payments for agriculture in the big farm appropriation bill, might meet similar defeat from the angry city groups.

This was a political threat of retaliation with a vengeance, and it revealed a mood of increasing bitterness. It affects not only these two bills, but carries over into other pending legislation. Thus, if the farm relief through parity payments should be attacked, then the rural interests might very well denounce the plan to extend the forthcoming Work Projects Administration relief bill, which President Roosevelt has recently offered with the policy of continuing relief in the coming year at the same level as the present (without the cut which he suggested in his budget).

Political Compromises

The nature of politicians is to compromise and to find ways out of impasses, so the probability is that in this instance horse-trading will occur, and all these various measures will scrape through, by one means or another. But the Administration apparently is trading its now revealed willingness to accept the hitherto objectionable farm parity payments, in return for defeat of the Barden amendments and for success of the new WPA relief bill.

It is interesting to note also that the fight on all these matters at present has reached a new stage.

No longer is the New Deal putting on political pressure to gain new social reforms; all its efforts are directed to keeping the legislation it already has. That seems to be the mood of the day as it may be of the presidential election and of the next White House incumbent.

The forces of change have run their course for the time being; the issue before the country now is, How much of the Roosevelt change shall be retained?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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American Economic Help to Allies Seen by Lamont as War Preventive

DALLAS, Texas, April 26 (AP)—Thomas W. Lamont, New York financier, said the more help America finds itself justified in giving the Allies along economic lines, the less likelihood of this nation getting into the European conflict.

Mr. Lamont was in Dallas with a party of Santa Fe Railroad officials. He is a director of the system. In an interview he said:

"The only way in which the war can end with any hope of permanently peaceful conditions is for those to attain victory who are fighting for the right of the democratic countries, big and little, to live. The more that we can help those Allies obtain here their absolutely vital supplies of American agricultural and industrial products, the more will the war be kept away from our own borders and the sooner will the conflict end. In other words, co-operation along economic and financial lines is for America the road not to war but to peace."

Traffic Signals Preceded Autos In Westminster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A gas-lighted red and green automatic traffic signal was in operation in London before the automobile was invented, recently uncovered information reveals.

Announcement of the installation of this signal, which might have been the earliest attempt automatically to control traffic in the interests of regulation and safety, was published in the London Express for Dec. 8, 1868.

The light was installed between Bridge and Great George Streets, Westminster. It was placed in operation for the purpose of controlling the great army of open air merchants who were overflowing the sidewalks and streets in that district.

The London city fathers, the account states, employed a local firm of railway signal engineers to design and erect a suitable device for the regulation of the donkeys, horses, carts, and foot peddlers constituting this traffic.

The result was a rather ornate and monumental affair; a 20-foot column topped by a "spacious gas lamp" equipped to shine "green for caution" and "red for stop." To further assist in the job of arresting traffic, two mechanical arms were raised when the light changed to red and lowered when it turned to green.

NLRB Aide Accused Of 'Red' Teachings

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—David Saposs, National Labor Relations Board economic adviser, was accused by a former fellow worker today of having lectured trial examiners in words which his accuser said "were nothing but an open invitation to sabotage every American conception of justice and fair play."

The testimony, before the Smith Committee in its special House investigation of the Labor Board, was by Mapes Davidson, who resigned as a trial examiner because, he said, the Board fostered Communists and "kindred radicals."

Mr. Davidson testified that Mr. Saposs had told a group of trial examiners at a meeting here early in March how to build up a record against employers in cases where no direct evidence of worker domination existed.

New Cry Rises for Embargo On War Materials to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Recent warnings from Japan that it might be forced to place the Netherlands Indies under its "protective" custody coupled with the revelation here that Japan is building from four to eight superdreadnaughts has resulted in a revival of the agitation for an embargo on the exports of munitions and other war material to Japan.

At the same time, however, the best advice from the State Department and from Congress is that there will be no action on such legislation this year and that the Administration prefers not to raise the issue at present.

Congress this week was reminded of the fact that more than a dozen bills providing for an anti-Japanese embargo had been introduced this year when Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington inserted in the Congressional Record, figures showing that American exports of scrap iron and steel to Japan during the past five years were greater than those sent from the United States to all other nations combined.

May Be Hoist by Own Petard

In quoting from a recent article by Harry B. Price, Executive Secretary of the American Committee for Non-participation in Japanese Aggression, Mr. Coffee pointed out that "the United States has furnished indispensable help, not only for the invasion of China but also for the building up of a navy reported to be almost equaling our own in strength.

"While this export trade continues, further depleting valuable and strategic American resources," he continued, "it becomes necessary to impose huge additional tax burdens upon the Nation for naval construction in order to meet the competition which American exports are making possible."

In commenting upon this, State Department officials admitted that the charges were true, but predicted that, if the embargo were passed, it would only aggravate the Far Eastern situation. They held that far from preventing further Japanese aggression in the Far East, it would encourage it by forcing the Japanese military and naval cliques to new adventures in order to obtain the supplies denied them here.

No Chance This Session

At the same time, leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives informed embargo-ites that lack of Administration backing and the desire for an early adjournment would prevent any consideration of embargo measures at this session.

The disposition in official circles to do nothing about the embargo has been heightened by the recent activity of the Japanese Army in China, leading one State Department observer to say that whereas American exports may help prolong the Sino-Japanese War the Japanese are apparently unable to utilize them for a final victory.

Additional pressure against an embargo is also being brought by those who fear that the eventual result of the war in Europe will be a drastic curtailment of American exports there and that in view of this it would be a bad mistake to cut the United States off from one of its best customers, especially in view of the current Japanese effort to develop new sources of supply in Latin America.

The consensus at the State Department is that no embargo against Japan is imminent this session or next unless some further Japanese aggression causes a situation in which American action is demanded and which an embargo could not leave worse than it was before.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

April 27, 1940

President:

Recommended the transferring to the Treasury of $700,000,000 surplus funds of certain federal corporations.

Signs bill providing for automatic reapportionment of House on basis of 1940 census. Vetoes several bills: House passes over his veto bill granting $7,000,000 to 15,000 Army men kept in the Philippines after end of Spanish American War; House refuses to override veto of bill increasing pensions of 362 Civil War widows.

Senate:

Campaign Committee increases to five States where election contests are being probed.

Passes $150,000,000 river-navigation bill, contrary to Roosevelt wishes, 40 to 29.

House:

Votes $25,000 inquiry into migrant worker problem.

Passes bill for improved army promotion system.

Starts debate on drastic amendments to Wage-Hour bill under wide-open rule.

Defeats District of Columbia income tax and sales tax bills.

Supreme Court:

Rules laws against picketing are unconstitutional.

Offers dozen other opinions, chief of them dealing with Hetch-Hetchy power.

Washington Sideglances

'New Deal' birds helpless when it comes to foraging for themselves—Voter says Dewey plan is flax—Mrs. Roosevelt gets jolt when asked about British magazine article but it's on subject of gardens.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

They're All Different: A prominent Washingtonian met a friend as he was about to enter a pet store the other day to buy sunflower seeds to replenish his bird feeding tray.

"But the birds should be able to find their own food this time of year," protested the friend.

"Not my birds," came the reply. "They're New Deal birds."

Attention, Flax-Growers: Vandenberg-for-President advocates are telling this story in the hope of fixing Candidate Thomas E. Dewey in the public mind as a visionary.

A man from the middle west, it seems, came to Senator Vandenberg and asked him what he would do, if elected, to solve the surplus flax problem.

"Why, there is no surplus flax in this country," insisted the Michigan Senator.

"That's all I want to know," said the man. "Mr. Dewey has a plan."

Innocuous: Most of Mrs. Roosevelt's literary efforts are sold to publishers through George T. Bye, her New York agent.

Therefore, when a reporter asked her the other day about an article published in a British magazine, The Queen, she held her breath for a moment. Had some international indiscretion been committed? Had she offended the British? "What was the subject?" she inquired hastily.

"It's about gardens," explained the reporter. The President's wife breathed a sigh of relief.

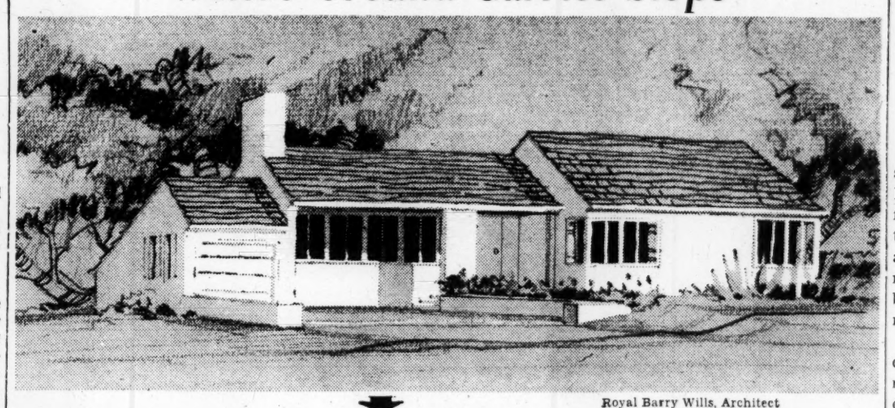
House for rent: News photographers are having a field day at the White House this week. For months they have been hounding Press Secretary Stephen Early to let them "shoot" inside pictures of the mansion. This week, with the President at Warm Springs, Ga., he agreed. The picture men have been everywhere, "upstairs, downstairs, and in milady's chamber."

Except for a few pictures Mrs. Herbert Hoover had made for her private use, the last interior photos of the White House were made in the Taft administration 30 years ago.

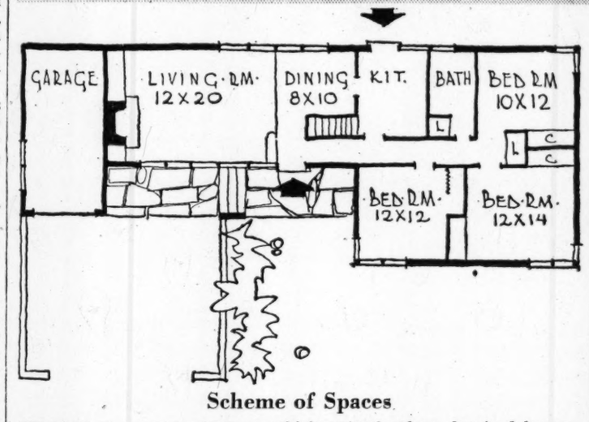
Seeking a news angle for their layouts, the cameramen are captioning them, "Who will occupy these rooms after next January 20?"

Ah, youth: Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., invited to speak at a dinner of the Harvard Club of Washington on "The Function of the University of a Revolutionary World," facetiously took as his chief "borer from within" Walter Lippman, columnist for the Republican New York Herald Tribune, but one-time secretary of the Harvard Socialist Club.

Where Ground Carries Slope



Royal Barry Wills, Architect



Scheme of Spaces

Front door opens on terrace, which extends along front of lower-level section

Double-Structure House With Garage

Left-hand section is on slightly lower level than right-hand, with which it is connected inside by a step or two. Entrance is near where two sections join

Modern House Suited to Land And Built on Accepted Lines

Home Planned for Modern Living
Sixth of 12 Articles

By Royal Barry Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The house shown here is designed for parents and one child of five years or so. A slightly sloping lot of land has been purchased facing south and west, the general direction of the best view being to the rear.

The smaller houses in this series of articles have been considered with economy as of prime importance, and financial factors involved have been given first consideration. For this reason, the formal dining room is not included in this case, but a dining alcove of sufficient proportions is provided off the kitchen. This house is frankly modern, and yet holds strong traditional exterior characteristics. The windows are in pleasant groups and take advantage of the view; the overhanging roof keeps out the hot summer sun while allowing winter rays to enter.

Now the chief bone of contention between the traditionalist and the modernist seems to be the flat roof. To the layman, a flat roof looks too modern for words; but see! This roof is quite traditionally pitched. The living room is dropped below the level of the rest of the floor, a nice concession to the contours of the land. The garage is dropped still farther, to assist in making the house cling to the site. The entrance patio and terrace play no small part in the composition.

Child play may take place in the breakfast room and be supervised from the kitchen. The child's bedroom is placed for easy supervision. Circulation is limited to one hall which connects all rooms, thereby eliminating traffic interference. The large living room serves well for entertaining, and for such a small house the basic living activities are well taken care of. There is even a study-guest room located in the corner away from other activity.

It is interesting to note that this house, although designed for a lot of wide frontage, may be used for one of narrow frontage instead, if preferred—allowing for flexibility in the choice of lot. To accomplish this, the house is simply placed garage end to the street. Naturally, in making a change of this sort the contours of the land must fit the drop in the house plan; also correct orientation must be considered.

Pennsylvania Extra Session Due for May 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 27—A special session of the State Legislature will be called for May 6 to find funds for an exhausted relief treasury, Gov. Arthur H. James announced today. Some "minor non-controversial subjects" will be included in the formal proclamation on Monday, he added.

Although Governor James declined to state the amount of money needed, the deficit, based on present expenditures by the Department of Public Assistance, is estimated at $70,000,000 for the eight-month period from June 1 next through January, 1941, when a new budget will be made.

Sales, real estate and salary taxes, which have been suggested as a means of raising the relief funds, will not be imposed, according to assurances by Governor James recently.

"The general proposition is the transfer of funds from various departments and appropriations of those moneys that may be available for relief purposes," he added.

Approximately $9,000,000 a month in state funds goes for relief, and by June 1 the $122,060,000 appropriated by the 1939 Legislature is expected to be exhausted.

Cost of the session, expected to run two weeks, will amount to approximately $250,000 for salaries of the 258 legislators, traveling expenses and other items.

Lewis Appeals To Negroes To Help Masses

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—John L. Lewis urged the Negroes of America last night to make "common cause" with his forces in political action to improve the economic status of the Nation's masses.

His appeal, delivered at the Third National Negro Congress, was linked immediately with his previous announced intention to weld labor, "liberal" farm organizations, youth and old age groups, the Negroes and others into a powerful 1940 political unit, if the Democratic nominee and platform should prove unsatisfactory.

Taken in conjunction with his sharp break with President Roosevelt, his program was broadly interpreted as a scarcely veiled threat to enter the 1940 campaign with a third party unless his demands are met.

Since then he has addressed the American Youth Congress and a working agreement, the details of which were not made public, between that organization and Labor's Nonpartisan League, political affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was effected. Further, he has an engagement to address the Townsend Plan Convention at St. Louis on a date between the two national conventions.

So, his speech was naturally construed as a part of his general campaign plan. It took one slap at the Administration—charging it had abandoned the 1936 platform pledge on unemployment and relief—emphasized a vigorous keep-out-of-the-war plea, called for adequate housing and health programs and proposed old age security payments of at least $60 monthly to individuals and $90 to married couples.

"It is not a program to drain the wealth and sap the resources of our country," he said. "It is a program designed to create new wealth and to conserve our investment, emphasizing the great assets of our human riches and designed at the same time to command full use of our productive machinery."

Congress Urged to Limit Government's Night Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Have Government clerks, in building up the most extensive systems of "in service" training in the country, carried their educational ambitions beyond legal limits?

That question has been raised by Richard N. Elliott, Acting Comptroller General and former Republican Congressman, who is complaining to Congress that the Government's far-flung night schools with more than 150 subjects in its curriculum has outgrown its original purpose under the New Deal.

Mr. Elliott is especially concerned over the Comptroller General's lack of control over receipts and expenditures of these training schools, taught in Government buildings largely by Government faculties.

Wants Limit Set

"If it is the sense of the Congress that educational and training activities are proper to be continued," Mr. Elliott told Congress, "it is recommended that they be made the subject of appropriate legislation specifically defining and prescribing the scope and objective thereof."

Largest of the dozen or so "in service" training schools is conducted by the Department of Agriculture, with approximately 5,000 enrolled students and more than $35,000 in accumulated earnings, according to Mr. Elliott. Subjects taught, he disclosed, range from the usual run covered in institutions of higher learning to "sociology, economics, human conduct, marriage relations, personnel, business management and the like."

Nor has the New Deal been forgotten in the curriculum. "Many of the courses," according to Mr. Elliott, "deal with the so-called changes generally claimed to be taking place in government and human affairs, and especially those involving government and the conduct of its affairs."

Does Congress really want to furnish light, heat, elevator service and telephone to these after-hours classes without getting any accounting in return? Mr. Elliott wonders.

"Interneships" Questioned

Another educational practice that the Acting Comptroller General calls attention to is the establishment of "interneships" for training of persons for entry into Government service.

Chief target in this attack is Tucker Dean, a University of Chicago law senior, who has been doing legal research work in the General Counsel's Office of the Bituminous Coal Commission, with the special consent of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. He is receiving credit at the law school for the work done, but no compensation.

If Mr. Dean's experiment is successful—and Interior Department officials generally agree it is—then the University of Chicago plans to send more young law students to Washington to be located in other Federal Departments on an interne basis, unless, of course, Mr. Elliott's report stirs up a general revolt among Congressional conservatives who may see it as a step to help the New Deal perpetuate itself in office.

Nullifying Ban on Picketing Is Cheered by C. I. O. in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Pacific Coast labor generally, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations unions of California—led by Harry Bridges—in particular, are jubilant over the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating an anti-picketing ordinance of Shasta County, Calif.

Thirty-one counties of California, and about 50 cities in the State, have similar ordinances, and these until now have provided the legal foundation for strike-breaking activities of certain employers.

Many of the clashes between employers and workers in the State's agriculture and industry have arisen out of the enforcement of such ordinances. Examples are the small riots at Madera, in the cotton-growing area of the San Joaquin Valley, and near Marysville, in the orchard area of the Sacramento Valley, which figured largely in the hearings held here last winter by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the United States Senate.

State laws similar to these county ordinances were presented to the voters of the three Pacific Coast States: California, Oregon, and Washington, at elections in 1938. They were rejected by the voters in California and Washington, but the Oregon statute was approved at the polls.

In view of the Supreme Court's decisions, which also invalidated a similar state law in Alabama, it seems unlikely that any such measure will be re-submitted to Pacific Coast voters at this year's election, as has been proposed in some quarters.

The validity of the Oregon State Anti-Picketing Law, which organized labor has been fighting, appears to be called into question by the Supreme Court rulings. A campaign for its repeal is not unlikely.

C. I. O. officials in California look upon the invalidation of the Shasta County ordinance as a victory in their fight with the Associated Farmers, an agricultural employers' organization with industrial connections who, union leaders assert, have been instrumental in passing and enforcing anti-picketing measures.

The Shasta County case arose out of the arrest of about 100 C. I. O. men and women during the picketing of the gigantic Shasta Dam project in northern California, when American Federation of Labor trade unionists were given jobs claimed by the C. I. O.

Far-reaching consequences of the decisions are being felt along the entire Pacific Coast.

Rensselaer Institute Plans to Honor Its Forgotten Student, Grant's Aide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. Y., April 27—On the 118th anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant, Dr. William Otis Hotchkiss, President of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, today remarked that he had directed that inquiry be made to determine, if possible, why the name of Ely Samuel Parker, an Indian who saved General Grant's life and penned the terms of Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender, does not appear on the records of the Institute, where Parker was a student.

"Biographical references to Parker agree that he studied engineering at the Institute," said Dr. Hotchkiss, "but we cannot find his Indian name, Do-ne-ho-ga-wa, or his adopted name, Parker, among our early lists of students.

"In view of the fact that he was refused admission to the New York State bar because he was an Indian and because Secretary of War Seward and the Governor of New York refused to commission him in the Civil War for the same reason, the question arises, did the Institute leave his name off its records for that reason also?

"If the Institute never publicly acknowledged him as a student here, it is high time we do so now. He was a great American.

"Parker came to know Grant while he was engaged in engineering at Galena, Ill., where Grant was a clerk in a harness store. Later through Grant's influence, he obtained a commission in the Union Army, and Grant later made him a Lieutenant Colonel and his military secretary. He is said to have saved Grant's life twice during the war. At Appomattox, the senior Adjutant General, Colonel Bowers, was so nervous he could not write the terms of General Lee's surrender. At Grant's orders, the tall, swarthy Indian wrote them with a steady hand."

General Grant, as President, named Parker Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also gave him the rank of Brigadier General. His services both to the Government and to the Indians, whose rights he protected, were distinguished. His father was a Tonawanda Seneca Chief and a veteran of the War of 1812.

Later General Parker was a Police Commissioner of New York City, and a bust of General Parker was recently presented to the City of Rochester by New York City. The bust will be in the keeping of Arthur C. Parker, grand nephew of the former Indian sachem and now curator of the Rochester Museum.

Works of Da Vinci For New York This Summer

NEW YORK (AP)—Some of the works of Leonardo da Vinci, who invented an airplane 400 years before the Wright brothers, will be shown in New York this summer.

The great Italian painter, popularly associated with the "Mona Lisa" and "The Last Supper," was the designer of many engineering devices hundreds of years before they were put to practical use.

In Milan, Italy, working models of some of his plans have been made from the original sketches. These and reproductions of some of Leonardo's paintings will be shipped to the United States May 30 for showing at the Museum of Science and Industry.

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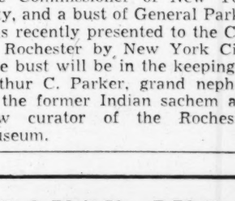

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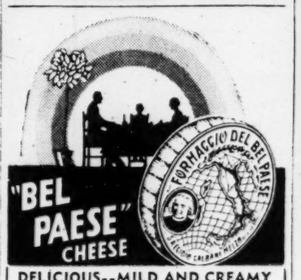

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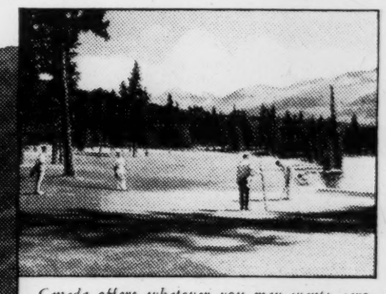

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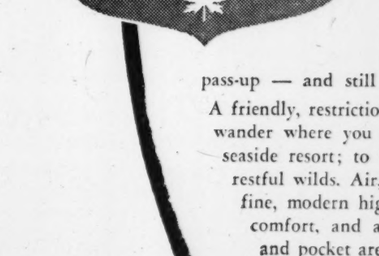

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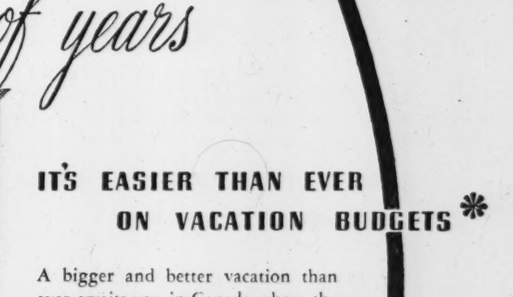

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Finnish Children Need Aid; Relief Workers Kept Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Finnish children have been spared the horrors of continued war but the damage already inflicted will demand the care of relief workers for many months to come, says a report by Dr. Bertel Nyberg of the executive committee of the "Save the Children International Union" here.

The first problem is to build up the ruined houses and return 275,000 evacuated children to normal living conditions. Most of these children have been crowded into makeshift quarters in the country and in overcrowded peasant houses. Many of these children are in anything but good condition.

Some 4,000 children and 1,000 mothers have found hospitable refuge in Sweden. A small party of 100 children got as far as Denmark and a similar party fled to Norway. These will have to be repatriated and rehoused.

The school work of the children has been interrupted by the war and the dislocation of society. This work is being taken up again as the best means of combatting social and moral decline. School classes have been commenced again. Inspectors and teachers have been sent to the various provinces.

Many Join Farm Clubs

Shortage of food has not been felt during the war. The diet, however, had become more and more monotonous.

A large factor in the help for Finnish children is found in the work of the agricultural clubs of Finnish children from 10 to 18 years of age, of which there are already 50,000 members.

The Government has opened a credit of 2,500,000 marks for homes for children.

According to Mlle. Jeanne Marie de Morsier, General Secretary of the union, help for children in war countries is being directed toward keeping a child with its mother or family and in its accustomed environment rather than removing it from its kin and placing it with an institution or among strangers.

"We do not," said Mlle. de Morsier, "encourage the hasty adoption of children by strangers who, deeply moved by the tragedy of war, at once offer to take children, but when the emotional moment has passed become conscious of the difficulties and expense of raising the child and regret their step."

Home Ties Come First

"Nor do we encourage international adoption of children," she continued, "for besides the difficulties made by governments, such as refusing citizenship and permission to work, there are barriers of temperament and language which make the solution undesirable.

"It is rare that a child loses both its parents; hence we help the remaining parent, usually the mother, to keep the child. If both parents are lost, we find it best to help relatives keep the child so that it does not have too great a change of environment."

Mlle. du Morsier went on to say that whereas in the World War, during which the organization was founded, many nations, particularly in Southeastern Europe, had little idea of organizing their own relief. Now these same nations have capable organizations for relief and show considerable independence.

The Turks, when asked during the recent earthquake disasters whether they needed help, said no. The Hungarians and Rumanians who at the end of the World War were very deficient in social work, now have well-organized social service units, which are effectively organizing the relief of Polish refugees in their respective countries. Some of these countries nevertheless are grateful for material aid such as food and clothing.

Program by Germans

The Germans, said Mlle. du Morsier, for whom the organization had been originally founded during the British blockade of the World War, are not willing to accept help from the organization for German citizens—though they do not mind its helping the Jews. Germany, she said, appears to have ample funds to work with. It has done some spectacular work, such as giving vacations to underprivileged children, and their arrangements have been well advertised.

Mlle. de Morsier stated that the organization was at present contacting the German authorities for permission to work for Polish children. This, she said, was difficult since the Germans are sensitive over foreign interference. It was hoped that arrangements could be made whereby the Germans themselves would administer the relief.

Referring to the British and French evacuation problem, Mlle. de Morsier said that the children sent out from London and Paris to the country often felt out of place and homesick in a strange environment. Children, she said, though they may be attractive, are not always models of behavior and many of the hosts were feeling dissatisfied. Children from well-adjusted, happy homes adapted themselves more easily to a new environment than children from less fortunate homes. Accustomed to consideration and affection at home, they expect and receive it among their new acquaintances. Parents generally, she said, in Britain and France, were beginning to feel that the prolonged evacuation was unnecessary and wanted their children back.

Addresses Republicans —Then Democrats

PAPILLION, Neb., April 26 (AP)—A. V. Shotwell, Omaha attorney, keynoted the Sarpy County Republican convention on the Courthouse third floor with an assertion "the real issue in this campaign is Americanism. Beyond that there are only minor differences in the aims of the two parties."

A Democrat standing in the doorway heard him and invited Mr. Shotwell to come down to the second floor and address the Democratic convention.

Mr. Snotwell obliged.

Iceland Turns Trend by Rise In Diplomacy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Iceland may mean little from a material viewpoint, but its psychological effect here has been considerable.

On the surface it means merely initiation of relations with an island of only 120,000 persons and a total import and export trade with the United States of but $1,500,000 a year.

But underneath it means a reversal, for the moment at least, in the trend of disappearing diplomats, embassies and legations; the rise of Iceland to a new status with a foreign service of its own; a direct link between the United States and the country from which, so historic legend says, Leif Ericson, son of Eric the Red, discovered North America; and the possibility of multiplying trade with the island several times.

When Secretary Hull and the Prime Minister of Iceland exchanged telegrams agreeing to the opening of diplomatic relations, officials here were curiously affected by the announcement.

They had been seeing for two years the vanishing of one country after another in Europe and Africa, the elimination of one diplomat after another, the concentrating of foreign relations in fewer big European capitals.

There was Ethiopia; there were Austria and Czechoslovakia; there were Albania and Poland; and now who knows about Denmark; and what about Norway.

Then out of the Far North rose Iceland. It was an appearance, not a disappearance.

Sentimentally, relations between the United States and Iceland have been of the very best for many years. Ten years ago the American Government presented a statue of Leif Ericson to the Government of Iceland.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century many Icelanders emigrated to the United States and Canada.

Since the outbreak of the present war, Iceland has turned to the western market, chiefly the United States. It is increasing its purchases here and its own ships are sailing to American ports to carry goods to Iceland. It is hoping to raise the volume of its exports to the American market, particularly fish and fish products like cod-liver oil.

Until now Denmark has been entrusted with the conduct of Iceland's foreign affairs. Although independent, Iceland is subject to the Danish King.

Bertel E. Kuniholm, now Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, has been assigned to be the first American Consul in Iceland. A graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, Mr. Kuniholm is a native of Gardner, Mass. He entered the diplomatic service in 1928 and served in Lithuania, Estonia, France, Russia, and Latvia before assignment to Zurich.

Iceland and League

GENEVA (AP)—Iceland has asked the League of Nations to address all communications concerning it to Reykjavik. This indicates that Iceland, heretofore represented in the League by the Danish Government, now considers itself a separate member.

Officials of the League Secretariat said they had "no occasion to treat Iceland's membership officially," but would send communications usually addressed to Copenhagen to Iceland's capital "without creating a precedent."

Iceland is bound to Denmark only by common allegiance to the Danish royal house. The Reykjavik Parliament announced that Iceland was assuming charge of her own affairs after the Germans occupied Denmark.

Scrap for Defense of Britain

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'Old Iron Day' in Malden, England

Although the iron shortage is not so great as in Germany, Britain has followed the Nazi example and is appealing to its people for scrap metal. Here is a part of the response in Malden during "Old Iron Day." Bedsteads, stoves, perambulators, old bicycle wheels, and even a wringing machine have gone on to the scrap heap to help a Nation at war.

Russian Decentralization Cuts Power of Commissars

By Wassily Leontieff, Sr.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia's latest decentralizing action, reorganization of the Economic Council to provide for six separate boards, marks another advance in a movement which is gradually reducing many a Soviet Commissar to a politically anonymous existence.

The boards, which are to be under the Council of Peoples' Commissars, will be charged with the immediate guidance of the respective commissariats to which they are to be attached.

The reorganization, although officially designed to "improve the guidance of the economic commissariats by the Council of Peoples' Commissars," may be regarded as another step in a continuous Government effort to divide up the authority of the economic administrations.

Early Moves

The first move in this direction came with limitations of the powers of the predecessors of the Economic Council—the first Supreme Council of National Economy (VSNH) and the Council for Labor and Defense (STO), both of which had become centers of one-sided policies of aggressive industrialization.

The Supreme Council of National Economy, founded in 1917, was initially in charge of the entire state economy. Then its authority was limited to the direction of industry, and finally it became merely the Peoples' Commissariat for Heavy Industry. Later it was gradually divided into several nearly independent branches and the name Supreme Council of National Economy was abolished.

In its place was formed the Economic Council, established in November, 1937, as a Committee of the Council of Peoples' Commissars or the Cabinet-Council. This Council has the rights to make final decisions on all economic questions. Among the decrees known as the "decisions and orders of the Government of U. S. S. R." a large part—approximately a third—emanated from this source in the last two years.

Division of Authority

Meanwhile the direction of the heavy industries in January, 1939, was divided between six separate Commissariats—fuel, power plants, iron and steel, nonferrosmetals, chemical and building materials industries. Even the machine building industry was split into three sections—big, medium, and general machine building—and was managed by three commissars. Four Commissariats comprised the war industry. These were the Commissariats of Airplanes, Ships, Munitions, and Arms Industries. Similar decentralization took place in all other fields. Thus there came to be about 20 separate industrial commissariats, all of which were members of the Economic Council.

The six new boards which will now comprise the Economic Council will introduce still further subdivisions.

Only five of the new boards have been published in the official announcement. They are metallurgical and chemical industries, machine building, defense industry, fuel and electricity, general consumption and commodities. Nicholas A. Bulganin, V. A. Malysheff, Nicholas Voznesensky, Michael G. Pervukhin and Alexander Kosygin are the newly appointed Chairmen.

Previously these men headed other governmental agencies. Mr. Bulganin was formerly on the Council of the Peoples' Commissars of the Russian Republics, and later President of the State Bank. The latter position is now given to N. Sokoloff. Mr. Malysheff, who was formerly Commissar of Heavy Machine Building, was succeeded by Alexander Efremoff, who with Mr. Pervukhin and Mr. Kosygin, is also Vice-Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissors.

Mr. Pervukhin was formerly head of the power plants administration and electrical industry. Andrew Letkoff succeeds him in the power stations Commissariat, and A. Bogatyreff takes over the latter office. Mr. Voznesensky remains Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The Council was and remains a commission under the Council of Peoples Commissars, comparable formally to the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Federal Trade Commission in the United States. The significance of the Soviets' policy of dividing up administrations lies in the fact that the position of a Chairman of a small industrial commissariat is devoid of any political importance. The job corresponds to a responsible production manager.

American Newspaper Office In Shanghai Bombed Again

SHANGHAI, April 27 (AP)—Terrorists early today bombed the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, killing a policeman guarding the building and wounding three Chinese employees.

A previous attack occurred July 22.

Three bombs were thrown into the newspaper's pressroom today but caused only minor damage. G. C. Bruce is publisher and Randall Gould editor of the Evening Post and Mercury.

Nazis Declare War on Norway Blame Allies

Continued from Page 1

nated the Russian-Finnish conflict as an excuse for widening the European war.

Praise for Sweden

He praised Sweden for being truly neutral but held Norway's neutrality was a sham.

"Since the beginning of this year," the Foreign Minister said, "England and France have tried with all their means to bring about a new scene for the war."

Britain's laying of mines in Norwegian territorial waters, announced April 8 as a measure against German traffic there, he said "in reality . . . was to serve to protect the English Expeditionary Force which was already in the North Sea at this time. . . .

Reich Counteraction

"On April 9, in the morning, Germany started a counteraction. The object was to prevent the English from landing in the Norwegian ports. When the Allied statesmen saw that their plan had failed, they made the gravest accusations against the German people."

With the greatest show of emotion in an otherwise deliberate address, Herr von Ribbentrop exclaimed:

"The Government of the German Reich will furnish documentary proof in a series of publications about to be made that:

"First, Britain and France had prepared for the occupation of Norway for some time before.

"Second, the Norwegian Government was cognizant of this fact.

"Third, in contrast to Sweden, the Norwegian Government had acquiesced in this fact and was even prepared—as was then afterwards actually the case—to participate in the war on the side of Britain and France.

"Fourth, the British attempt was frustrated in the period of a few hours by Germany's intervention.

"Finally, fifth, declarations since made by those in power in Britain (that the Allies had no designs on Scandinavia) are entirely without foundation."

Source of Documents

The documents announced by Herr von Ribbentrop were issued in a "White Book" divided into groups described as orders found on English officers captured in Lillehammer, Central Norway, code telegrams to the British Consul in Narvik, espionage orders to that official, extracts from papers of the French Naval Attaché in Oslo, and Norwegian Foreign Office documents.

Before coming to the climax in which he announced the publication of documents purporting to prove the German thesis against the Allies and Norway, Herr von Ribbentrop reviewed the Scandinavian situation from the German standpoint.

The alleged attempt to make this area one of combat, he contended, came after the Allies saw they could not do anything about winning the war on the western front or through Poland.

Churchill's Speech

Herr von Ribbentrop claimed the campaign for Allied intervention was opened when attacks on Scandinavian neutrality followed in quick succession, beginning with the speech Jan. 21 by Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty.

Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, on April 12 finally "completely let the mask fall," the Foreign Minister said.

The Allies, he charged, then tried to use the Finnish conflict as a pretext for widening the war.

Paul Reynaud, France's Premier, in a conversation with the Finnish Minister to Paris, Herr von Ribbentrop asserted, "gave a definite assurance that immediately upon receiving a call from Finland, British and French troops who were standing by and ready would set out from their harbors to make a landing in Norway. The passage of troops simply would be notified to Norway and Sweden in a note without asking the Governments of the two countries previously for permission."

He went on that all details of plans for occupation had been made "in an astonishingly systematic way through the espionage organization of the secret service."

German Action

After marshalling alleged evidence of impending Allied intervention in Norway with the connivance of the Norwegian Government, Herr von Ribbentrop continued:

"The Führer consequently gave the order for the German fleet to sail so that it would be able to intervene immediately should the plan (for the Allies to land in Norway) be put into operation."

The Foreign Minister then called attention to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's assertion that "at no time did the Allies contemplate any occupation of Scandinavian territory so long as it was not attacked by Germany."

To this he replied with gestures to emphasize his words:

"In the name of the Government of the German Reich and above all in the name of truth and justice I wish now to lay before you the documents which prove that these assurances of those in power in Britain and France are only lies and falsehoods."

The remainder of his remarks was devoted to a brief survey of the origin of the purported documents.

Canadian Temperance Groups Push Drive for Abstinence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's call for greater efficiency in prosecuting the war has been seized upon by the Dominion's leading temperance advocates as an opportunity to ply for stronger government control of liquor consumption.

The movement for total abstinence for the duration of the war, which has come to the fore in other parts of the British Empire, is being particularly pushed.

Latest organization to pick up this campaign is the United Church of Canada, which recently announced its intention of joining in a co-operative national voluntary campaign to promote this purpose. It also announced that it would co-operate with the Canadian Temperance Federation and other temperance bodies in urging each Provincial Government to take effective measures to reduce liquor consumption.

Ontario Recommendation

The Ontario Temperance Federation has also subscribed to the move for total abstinence during wartime, recommending to the Provincial Government recently that it prohibit the legal sale of intoxicating beverages as long as the war lasted and also during mobilization, in the needs of economy and efficiency.

The Federation recalled the example of his late Majesty, King George V, in the public avowal and practice of total abstinence during the Great War, and called upon dignitaries and civilians to a like testimony and practice during this war.

The Provincial Government was also to be asked by the Federation to prohibit the sale of beer and wine and the use of liquor permits in all local option counties.

The taking of flashlight photographs of scenes in beverage rooms throughout the Province, to be used later as lantern slides as propaganda in the interests of temperance, was advocated in Mr. Ferry's recommendations and approved by the convention, as were suggestions that religious instruction, using Bible passages, to illustrate the evils of drinking, be given by clergy in the schools, and by special speakers to young people in summer camps.

Church of England

Earlier the Executive Council of the Church of England in Canada recommended that total abstinence among Canadians for the period of the war and demobilization be practiced.

At the same time the Council advocated that a study be made of liquor control in the last war, and that it be presented to the Federal Government with suggestions for progressive, restrictive measures in line with those which were then made. Further limitation of sale hours, and a decrease in the percentage of alcohol content in beverages, were recommended by the Council.

The Federal Government has since then received a resolution from the Ontario Provincial Council of Women, asking it to consider further regulations and restrictions of hours and conditions for the sale of liquor.

Germans Publish 'Orders' Of British Troops in North

BERLIN, April 27 (AP)—Documents released while Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was speaking to the Foreign Diplomatic Corps and foreign press today included one declared to have been taken from British officers at Lillehammer, Central Norway.

It was labeled an order of operations for the Sherwood Foresters.

This order listed the "general policy" as:

"The intention of the stratforce is to effect a landing at 12, 547, and 548, and occupy these ports with a view to denying them to Germany. It is anticipated that our assistance will be welcomed by the inhabitants but the decision as to whether or not to land will rest with the Royal Navy."

It was dated April 6.

The next paragraph of the order titled "Intention" said:

"It is the intention of 547 to effect a landing as directed by the Royal Navy and to place the following in a state of defense:

"(A) Harbor and quayside; (B) airdrome at Sola; (C) seaplane station one and one-half miles north of Sola."

The ports listed by numbers were not further identified.

The order said opposition "can only be expected in the first instance from enemy air action which might be directed against the force while actually landing.

"In such eventuality, the landing will be covered by the Royal Navy. As soon as troops have disembarked, they will be responsible for their own protection and it is essential that whether there is enemy action or not the troops are moved from their assembly areas with the least possible delay.

"It also is possible that while the landing can be effected at the harbor, the enemy may forestall the occupation of the airdrome in which case immediate action must be taken to capture the airdrome."

Then followed technical details about assembly areas, one near a cathedral, another at a hospital and the third at a gas works.

Under the heading "airdrome and seaplane base, Eighth Foresters," it was ordered that the "Eighth Foresters be prepared to move at once to Sola without waiting for transport or stores. It is of vital importance that the airdrome should be secured on the same day as the landing takes place."

It provided for the guarding of stores, stationing of one company in position to fire on the airdrome and observation for the seaplane base.

Practice Ideals Of Democracy, Canadian Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Fundamentals of democracy must be put into practice in our schools, homes and communities, and not just talked about, in the opinion of Taylor Statten of Pickering College, Ontario. In a recent address here Mr. Statten declared that one essential of democracy is self-determination; and children should be taught to be "good choosers" as well as "good obeyers."

Children must have some opportunity of practicing democratic ideals as well as theorizing about them, he went on.

The speaker strongly favored student councils for developing self-discipline. He believed that schools in which there are student councils with jurisdiction over disciplinary measures have greater regard for discipline as it is self-imposed.

Cromwell Calls Democracy in Test

TRENTON, N. J., April 27 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell, Minister to Canada, asserted last night that "our democratic ideals and institutions now stand—literally—at Armageddon."

Mr. Cromwell, also candidate for United States Senator from New Jersey, said before the 1940 New Jersey model legislature for youth, that "rival systems of government, rival ideologies, press close on every hand; their proponents loudly claim for them an efficiency, both for war and for peace, which the democracies have never possessed and indeed, so they say, can never attain."

Mr. Crowmell urged 200 delegates to the annual mock legislature, sponsored by Y. M. C. A.'s of the State, to obtain political education through "participation in the actual functions of a free representative assembly" as the "best insurance" against alien "isms."

Briton Tells Germans War Does Not Pay

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 27 (AP)—Minister of Shipping R. S. Hudson declared today "We have got to show not only the Nazi gang who rule Germany, but the German people themselves that war, and particularly the vile way they are waging war, does not pay."

Mr. Hudson's speech to a Southampton audience was regarded as further evidence of the growing British tendency away from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement of last September that Britain was fighting the "tyrannous" Nazi regime—not the German people.

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Japan Promotes Tourist Trade But Restraints Repel Visitors

Japan, hard pressed for foreign exchange, is seeking to stimulate more tourist trade. At the same time, restrictions on travelers are unusually onerous due to war precautions. Conditions confronting the tourist are described in the last of three articles on Japan after three years of war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Expectations that the ending of the Japanese-American trade agreement will cause American tourists to stay away from Japan in large numbers this year has led to expansion of the Japan Tourist Bureau's plans for attracting visitors to the islands.

Approval was recently granted for a travel increase of 300,000 yen, about $75,000, over last year's budget of 1,300,000 yen. Two new offices are provided in Chicago and Buenos Aires. Offices have previously been maintained in New York and Los Angeles. Special stress will be laid this year on the fact that the Empire is celebrating the 2,600th anniversary of its founding.

As usual the Japanese plan to stage free junkets for writers, newspaper editors, film celebrities and athletic organizations to "give them the opportunity of seeing Japan in its true light." A big increase in the tourist traffic is predicted.

With foreign trade declining and exchange credits desperately needed for the purchase of war materials, Japan has never been in greater need of tourist money. Yet it is a paradoxical fact that few countries do more to create petty annoyances for the casual traveler. They begin before the visitor lands and accompany him everywhere he goes.

Five Forms to Fill Out

Five separate forms must be filled out before landing—a customs declaration, a police report for immigration officials, a book list—including every pamphlet in your possession, a tobacco declaration, and a money report.

The book list is for the purpose of detecting anything communistic, anti-Japanese or derogatory to the Emperor. If you happen, for instance, to have in your possession a copy of John Gunther's "Inside Asia," you will find yourself confronted with three choices: having the book confiscated, placing it in bond until your departure, or having it expurgated with a pair of scissors to remove the offending portions.

The money report is to prevent the importation of more than 200 yen in Japanese currency. Because the exchange rate for the yen has been fixed by the Government at slightly more than four to the American dollar, while at the same time the yen is selling on the open exchange in Shanghai at 10 or 11 to the dollar, it is necessary for the Japanese to exercise close control over importation of currency. Officials seldom search travelers, but they make smuggling as difficult as possible.

Cameras Hard to Use

Contrary to some reports, there is little difficulty in bringing cameras in and out of the country. Within Japan, however, there are so many restrictions on the use of cameras that most owners prefer not to use them. Photographing in fortified zones is prohibited, and no picture may be taken from a height of more than 100 meters. There are also prohibitions against taking pictures of certain religious sites and sacred objects, although in most cases these pictures can be purchased in postcard form.

Because of the shortage of gasoline and the difficulty of finding taxis, it is not easy for tourists to move about freely for sightseeing purposes. Travel on buses and streetcars is difficult, since there are no street names in Tokyo, and directional signs and guideposts, where they exist, are in Japanese characters which do the foreigner no good. The fiction has been cultivated that English is generally spoken, but the person who strays away from the big hotels and tourist spots is likely to have a difficult time unless he has unusual aptitude for the sign language.

Foreigners Are Watched

It is difficult to talk freely except in the private homes of foreigners. There is a constant feeling of being watched. It one remains more than 30 days be must obtain a police permit and must report every change of address. Every foreigner in Japan is placed under the surveillance of a police officer, who may or may not make his presence known. Writers are particular objects of suspicion and surveillance, and the slightest suspicious action may expose them to the danger that residence permits will be revoked.

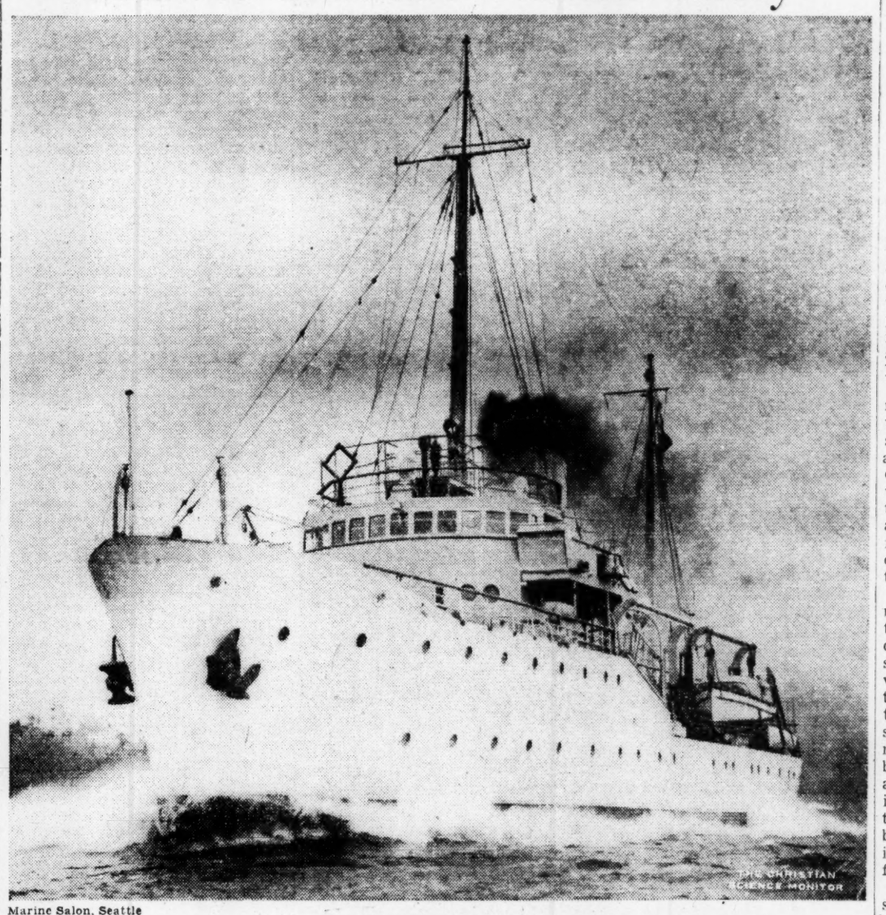
Actually, the visitor usually has little difficulty in moving about, either in the city or in the country. It is the feeling of being spied upon constantly that produces an attitude of antagonism in many foreigners. Japanese whom one meets casually display an excessive interest in what America thinks of Japan's policies, and one is always on guard against indiscreet remarks which might reach the ears of the gendarmerie, the police agents of the Army.

Shops Eager to Sell

Travel is not expensive in Japan now, despite rising prices. Although the official rate of exchange is about four to one, smuggled currency manages to find its way into Tokyo from Shanghai. The visitor with American dollars can usually find means to exchange his money at six or seven to one. Because of the sparsity of vistors now, shops catering to the tourist trade are pathetically eager to make sales at the lowest price that will enable them to move their merchandise.

Although the Government railways try to encourage travel to Manchuria and North China, conditions there are less favorable. The Japanese Army of Occupation is a law unto itself and frequently imposes restrictions not sanctioned by the civilian authorities. There is little or no actual danger in these areas, but the vexations of official red tape are enough to discourage many who might otherwise wish to travel in these regions. Outwardly, there is every assurance of being treated with courtesy—and instances of any actual discourtesy are almost unheard of in Japan—but anyone who ventures off the beaten tourist trail is pretty certain to come under close official scrutiny.

Pride of Coast and Geodetic Survey



Marine Salon, Seattle

The Explorer

This $1,250,000 ship will poke her nose into every inlet and bay of the Aleutians for several years as her part in the proper mapping of the coast line.

New Survey Vessel Enters Aleutian Islands Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Coast and Geodetic survey of the Aleutian Islands which began in 1934 is receiving headline attention this season because of the initial sailing of the Explorer. Never has the Survey sailed in so large and imposing a boat as this $1,250,000 survey ship.

The Explorer, which was built at the Lake Washington Shipyard here and launched last autumn, has just returned from a shakedown cruise into California waters. The boat is 1,800 tons, is 220 feet long, and is especially equipped for measuring depths.

The Aleutian Islands, bleak, fog-bound and barren, have never been charted except in the crudest fashion. Ships on their way to the Orient have steered clear of them because of their unknown hazards. In making the Great Circle Route to the Orient which is the nearest as it follows the curve of the earth but looks longest on a flat map, boats could complete the circle if they could go by way of the Aleutians. By passing north through Unimak Pass and south again through the western end of the Islands they would follow the earth's curve and save distance.

By getting north of the Aleutians, too, into Bering Sea they would escape winds and rough seas that are found on the present route as it faces west. Coming eastward from the Orient they may find it better to follow fair winds to the south of the Islands.

Soundings of the ocean floor which have been made to date reveal a great variety of depths which have been publicized as the discovery of "lost continents," mountains, and deep subterranean valleys. While this is, in a sense, true the Coast and Geodetic men take it all in their stride. If their soundings jump from 2,000 fathoms to 250 they gather that they may have come across a mountain but feel that it is a natural phenomena that the earth under water should have a terrain similar to that of dry land.

The Explorer and the Pioneer will continue the survey on west from where the last season expedition left off 200 miles west of Dutch Harbor. The new tender E. Lester Jones, a wooden ship, also making its initial trip, will work with these two ships.

The Guide will work in Bristol Bay north of Unimak Island. The Discoverer will survey eastward of False Pass from Sanak Island to Shumagin Island. The Surveyor will work off the coast of Alaska between Cape Spencer and Cape St. Elias.

In connection with the survey, magnetic observations will be taken again this season. Last season Dr. Erwin Bramhall of the University of Alaska completed in six weeks by plane, observations which in 1923 took a man a full season to complete. He will work with a plane again this summer. These magnetic observations determine for mariners with their compasses the exact location of the magnetic pole which varies from year to year.

The survey of the Aleutians is being made with painstaking accuracy down to the smallest detail. The work is slow. In some seasons of bad weather not much is accomplished in the five months of the season. Come good weather and progress is made. It may take seven years more to complete the survey, it may take ten.

When that is completed there are new horizons in the completion of the survey of the shores of Alaska. There are close to 30,000 miles of the ins and outs of the Alaska shoreline much of which has not been surveyed.

Aesop's Role in the War: British Explain in Fables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia—War means many different things to the people in the far corners of the British Empire. To the dark-skinned and unlettered British subjects in Africa's vast interior, it is often a very perplexing affair indeed, and one that calls for explanation. And to explain these things to persons used to coping with little more than the ration of mealiemeal and the hunt, is no simple business.

And so, to bring them within their comprehension, the British are bringing Aesop up to date. They are making use of allegories dear to the native.

A case in point is that of the Admiral Graf Spee, as related in the native newspaper, Mutende, in Northern Rhodesia, British colony in the heart of Africa.

History in Fables

"Once," runs the story, "there was a lion (the German battleship), which was afraid of men (the big British battleships), so it went to hunt cattle (the unprotected trading ships) where there were few men about.

"The bush was so great that the men could not see everywhere, so they sent out their dogs (the small British fighting ships) to protect their cattle and look for the lion. They hoped that the dogs would tell them where the lion was, when they found it, by barking.

"Three dogs found the lion but they could not wait for the men to come up because the lion ran away; they ran in quickly and attacked the lion. When he turned to bite them they jumped away. One dog was hurt and could not run after the lion so quickly, but the other two dogs which were smaller did not leave the lion, which was now bleeding from their bites.

The End of the Graf Spee

"At last the lion found a cave belonging to another animal. The lion ran into it and the two dogs waited outside. Their friend who had been hurt came up and joined them. They did not enter the cave because they had been taught that they must not fight in another person's cave.

"Soon the owner of the cave told the lion to get out, so he ran out and when he saw that the dogs were coming to kill him he threw himself into the river and was drowned."

From an Askari—native African soldier—of a Northern Rhodesia regiment on service "somewhere in Africa" comes a letter which gives a native slant to this "curious" war, to friends at home.

"Perhaps our brothers and wives," he writes, "have been wondering what we have been doing since we left Lusaka. . . . Here we are, there is an extremely big mountain; on the top it is white with 'snow.' It is so big that only very few people have ever climbed to the top; many have tried and failed; Europeans like to play in this peculiar way. . . . Of course, you know from 'Mutende' (native newspaper), that those people over there (the Germans) have heard about us and are refusing to fight against us. So there is no war at present. The thing that is very fierce here is the sun. . . . Sometimes we say we want to fight a war or elso go back to Lusaka to see our wives and children. But if we went back to Lusaka perhaps those others over there would cease to be afraid.

"The food we get here is the best we have ever seen. . . . So we are sending this message also to Hitler that it is he who has brought it about that we are receiving very good food indeed, better than the food we got before . . . so we are laughing very much.

California Unionists Must Show Records

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 (AP)—Three American Federation of Labor secretaries were ordered by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure yesterday to produce their union records before a Federal Grand Jury investigating charges of monopolistic practices in the San Francisco Bay area mill working industry.

The three officers, of local units of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, refused Wednesday to produce records on the grounds they belonged to the individual members of the union and therefore were exempt from search and seizure.

"Labor unions and their representatives," Judge St. Sure ruled, "are not exempt from the provisions of the antitrust laws. Under the circumstances here shown it is clearly their duty to obey the subpoena of the Grand Jury."

Phillips' Action Over Dam Enjoined

TULSA, Okla., April 27 (AP)—A three-judge Federal Court today ordered Gov. Leon C. Phillips not to interfere with completion of the $20,000,000 Grand River hydro-electri cproject.

The Court granted the Federal Government a temporary injunction. Governor Phillips had attempted to halt completion of the dam through use of troops and through a State Court suit until the PWA-financed Grand River Dam Authority had paid the State $889,275 for State roads and bridges to be inundated by the 52,000-acre reservoir.

The injunction superseded temporary restraining order.

Columbia Picks Moore As Musical Executive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Douglas Moore, American composer and Joline Associate Professor of Music at Barnard College, has been appointed Executive Officer of the Department of Music at Columbia University.

Professor Moore, member of the Columbia faculty since 1926 and Chairman of the Barnard Department of Music, has appeared as composer-conductor with the Manhattan Symphony, Cleveland orchestras and at a Schelling Concert with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. He is the composer of "Moby Dick, A Symphonic Poem" and the score of the opera, "The Devil and Daniel Webster."

Seat at Peace Table Urged To Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—A "petition for peace" signed by 30 religious, educational and literary leaders is today before President Roosevelt and members of Congress urging that a specific foreign policy be adopted "in order that our Government may be prepared, when the proper opportunity presents itself, to co-operate as never before in the establishment of world peace."

"In order that the United States may be prepared to take advantage of the next opportunity for securing permanent peace and disarmament, we hereby petition our government to announce its willingness to co-operate in future in forming a world federation at the same time declaring its refusal to participate in any foreign war," the petition, issued by the Peace Patriots, here, says.

"Some other method than war must be found to suppress dictatorships. War has failed to accomplish its objectives, while destroying in the democracies the very freedom which distinguishes them from the dictatorships. Military and naval superiority are successful only temporarily. Germany was defeated and disarmed, but with a generation has become a greater menace than before. If international morality is always to be determined and maintained by physical supremacy, our civilization is doomed to eternal warfare and to ultimate extinction. . . .

"Twenty years ago, when such a proposal as we now make appeared equally ridiculous, Great Britain, France and the United States controlled the world. Germany had been defeated and disarmed; Russia had proposed universal total disarmament; Italy and Japan had not started their aggressions. The democracies, had they been so inclined, could readily have induced the other Powers to join at that time in a world federation for disarmament and stability. Instead, the victors attempted to control by force, only to find that in a brief period the balance of power had been overturned."

Among signers of the petition were the Rev. W. Russel Bowie, of Union Theological Seminary; Lowell H. Coate, Editor of The Humanist Friend; Philip W. L. Cox, Professor, of New York University; Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, of Smith College; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church of New York; the Rev. John Howland Lathrop, of the National Peace Conference; Alfred Lief, writer; Ray Newton, of the American Friends Service Committee; Oswald Garrison Villard, liberal writer, and Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, of the College of the City of New York.

New Jersey Urged to Buy 500,000 Acres of Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 27—Acquisition of at least 500,000 acres in the South Jersey pine area for development as State forests was urged in the annual report of the State Board of Conservation and Development before the Legislature today.

New Jersey has eight State forests with an aggregate of 54,603 acres, purchased at an average cost of $5.38 an acre. Forty-five acres was added to the system during the fiscal year ending on June 30 last.

Symbols Merged in Code To Form Universal Tongue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Possibility of correspondence between Japanese and Hungarians, Americans and Finns, Turks and Chinese—in fact between any persons, whatever their natural tongue—is seen by a Netherlander who has evolved a universal cipher language.

It is claimed that those who write a European language could easily learn to operate this code system and thus to correspond with each other, without knowing each other's language, while it would be possible to operate in almost any language.

Under this system words are divided into groups: verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc. Every word may be represented by a figure, followed by the letter indicating the group. For instance, verbs come under the group A. Supposing that in an alphabetic list of verbs the word "buy" has number 235. Then "to buy" is translated into code by "235 A." In his number-list the Frenchman finds in group A for 235: "acheter," the German "kaufen," the Britisher "to buy" etc.

Indicated By Signs

Conjugations are indicated by signs. For instance the imperfect present tense is indicated by a point over the figure, the imperfect past tense by a point under the figure, the imperfect future tense by one line over the figure, etc.

If "I" is represented by a sloping line like this /, "you" by /, "he" by /, and so on, the verb "to buy" might be conjugated as follows:

I buy:	/ 235 A
I bought:	/ 235 A
I have bought:	/ 235 A
I had bought:	/ 235 A
I shall buy:	/ 235 A
I should buy:	/ 235 A
I shall have bought:	/ 235 A
I should have bought:	/ 235 A
You buy:	/ 235 A

Etc.

A Frenchman, after consulting his number list and knowing the easily remembered signs, will read immediately: J'achète, j'achetais, etc.; the German: Ich kaufe, ich kaufte, etc.

Proceeding to the category B, that of the nouns, the word "house," for instance, is given the number 703. According to this system, "house" is written as 703 B, and the plural: 703 B. The foreigner now finds in his number-list in group B at number 703 the word "house" in his own language. The ordinary figures are written within brackets. It is now possible to write a great many sentences.

Another Example

"I would have bought three houses" becomes:

/ 235 A (3) 703 B

Then follows the adjectives, group C. If "big" has number 18, "bigger" is written: 18 C, "biggest" 18 C and "I shall buy five big houses," would then be translated as:

/ 235 A (5) 18 C 703 B

With the help of the number list any child in any country could decode this. The sentence structure should of course be agreed upon. The number of groups of words should be developed further. But this should be work for professional linguists and codists.

Two Lists Necessary

So the original word-list, in this case in the Netherlands language, consists of a number of groups, in which the words are numbered consecutively. Decoding is done with the help of this same list, because here the alphabetic order is the same as the natural sequence of numbers. In other countries one needs two lists, one in alphabetical order, in which the numbers behind the words are the same for all countries and a number-list for decoding.

The originator of the plan is L. P. van der Brock. He feels that wide possibilities are opening up in this way, but declares that an enormous amount of work still has to be done to perfect this system, which he calls "language without limits."

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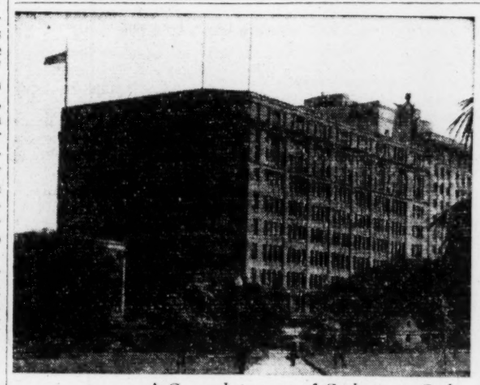

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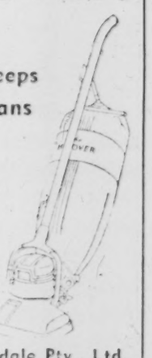
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Russian Enigma: Its Role in War

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No event is giving European diplomatists more to think about than the move for resumption of the Anglo-Russian trade talks.

When Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador at London, called on Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax with a tentative proposal for the renewal he undoubtedly carried in his pocket one of the keys to the struggle in Europe.

It was Russia that kept the powers guessing throughout the Napoleonic wars and finally determined their conclusion. It was Russia's collapse in March, 1917, that swung the balance so much against the Allies that only the entry of America into the war could rectify it.

Today the guessing is at its peak.

No one had cultivated Russia's friendship at the outset of this war as Poincaré had done in 1914. Russia was unattached.

Moscow electrified the world by its pacts with the Nazis last August and September, but its subsequent moves against Poland, Finland, and the Baltics seemed less in the nature of co-operation with the Nazi program of conquest than a series of bold defense measures.

Russian Neutrality

Anyhow Premier Molotoff on March 29 made it quite plain that Russia might still be quite neutral. Mr. Molotoff in the same speech "strafed the capitalist democracies, but that did not prevent Mr. Maisky driving hard after trade negotiations with Britain all the time.

Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, only a few days before, had said: "Our affair is not with Russia. It is with the Nazi German power. It is there alone that we seek to strike"—a pointed warning to those circles that had been propagandizing that Russia, not Germany, was the real enemy.

But the leisurely manner in which Britain responds to Russia's invitation to discuss bartering Russian lumber for rubber and machinery and such like proposals indicates that London looks on rapprochement with Russia not as an immediate, but as an ultimate expedient.

In a continental struggle there is a sharp distinction between the intermediate and the final moves.

Nothing Final In Accord

There was nothing final about the Stalin-von Ribbentrop accord. It may have been due to the Soviet Dictator's pique at being ignored at Munich or to his assumption that Munich was virtually an Allied blank check to Herr Hitler to take what he wanted in the East.

It was clearly not a final move, because the full development of Herr Hitler's policy of conquest had not, and still has not, become apparent—and he seems unlikely to be stopped until it has. A policy of conquest on a scale such as the Führer is launched upon, almost invariably unlooses, before it has exhausted itself, new and unforeseen forces far beyond the capacity of its originator to control.

As example of this unexpected development presents itself in almost identical circumstances in the Napoleonic wars, except for the fact that the Hitler of 1800 arose not in Germany but in France.

Napoleon, true to type, had cowed the surrounding nations with fear. Britain, after its manner, led the opposition, but hoped to win the struggle by blockading Napoleon—who in turn replied with a counter-blockade.

British Efforts

As Napoleon operated his Blitzkriegs against Italy, Austria, and the German States, Pitt, standing at the helm that Mr. Chamberlain now guards, made generally ineffective attempts to line up the nations in a coalition against the conqueror.

Russia was not then particularly popular in Britain. True it had in Czar Alexander I an attractive young idealist of an Emperor. But Russia, as always, coveted Constantinople, the very thought of which sent the British Government into a panic. Russia, too, had only recently proposed an expedition to India, which did not suit London much better; moreover Alexander's idealism had brought into his government a reformer named Speransky, who, though not a Bolshevist, was at least rather unsettling at that critical time.

However, Britain let it be understood that if Russia marched into Austria to stop Napoleon's advance, London would send troops and supplies to North Germany and would further guarantee a £6,000,000 loan to help out Alexander's expenses.

Napoleon's Tactics

This plan was upset by Napoleon's Blitzkrieg methods, which swept the Russians off their feet almost as soon as the Russian armies had entered Austria. At Austerlitz and other battles the conquerer was in their midst before they knew he was in the neighborhood—certainly before Britain had got so far as sending help or guaranteeing loans.

Alexander was disgruntled. He swung completely round to the French side, met Napoleon on a raft in the Niemen River and signed as many treaties as Mr. Stalin signed with Herr von Ribbentrop. Just as Herr von Ribbentrop needed a friendly Russia for his invasion to Poland, so Napoleon needed Alexander's good will while he settled matters with Austria and Prussia. The young Czar even sent troops to help the conqueror "clean up" in Austria.

Nevertheless Alexander's volteface was clearly an intermediate move.

It was one that thoroughly antagonized the Russian people. It was taken before the full development of the forces set in motion by Napoleon had become clear.

But within a year these had become clear enough.

Napoleon in Spain

Napoleon had gone off to Spain, for less reason that Herr Hitler has gone to Scandinavia. He had announced that he wished to protect the Spaniards from their enemies, but he got entangled in the Spanish mountains as the Nazis may well get entangled in the mountains of Norway. He had evidently blundered and he felt bound to compensate for this mistake by some new victory.

Alexander saw that Russia's propensity for losing battles would inevitably impel the conqueror to try his hand at an invasion of the Muscovite empire. He prepared to resist, with his only ally the Russian snows.

The Czar now knew—as did the rest of the world—the full measure of Napoleon's designs.

The policies began to take their final form. The spell began to break.

The nations began to emerge from their fears. They began to realize that those fears had had more to do with the "magic" of the conqueror than anything superhuman on the part of the Corsican.

Coalition

By the time Napoleon had got stranded in the Russian wastes, trailing over "scorched earth" behind the ever retreating troops of Bagration and Barclay de Tolly, the beaten countries had overcome their fears and indecision and had formed a vigorous enough coalition to insure the conqueror's downfall.

The great question today is: which way is Herr Hitler driving, or which way are circumstances driving him? While that point is being determined there will be intermediate moves by Russia, Italy and others, all playing for position, or for temporary objectives.

Their final course may be something quite different.

Handing Down Woodcraft Skill

National Youth Administration

Mohawk Counselors

William Cook and Bernard Terrance making miniature bark house.

Indian Youths Go to Camp Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27—The re-enacting of customs and ceremonials of the Iriquois Indians is forming the final chapter in camp-counselor training for 200 young persons on six up-State reservations who are looking toward employment in camps this summer. Instruction and practice under the guidance of Indian tribesmen is being carried on in Onandaga, Tuscarora, Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and St. Regis reservations.

The work is under the National Youth Administration, which since 1936 has been seeking to open up a new field of employment to Indian youths. After passing tests on their respective reservations, a selected group of the young men and women taking the course will attend a model camp the last week in May, when assignments of those who qualify will be made to summer camps.

Meantime, the students are going through the exacting ceremonies which revive ancient Iroquois events. They are checking up on the accuracy of their colleagues' tribal dancing, preparing food after the manner of the clan mothers, perfecting themselves in many Iroquois crafts, and studying the meaning of wampum and peace treaties.

In the last three years, 78 young persons have obtained year-round positions in Indian crafts, according to Louis E. Bruce Jr., Mohawk Indian and state-wide supervisor of the project.

What of Sweden: Defense or Nazi Control?

Continued from Page 1

the conviction that these were sent either to make photographs or to feel out the position of antiaircraft defenses.

The second factor is the violent attacks in the German press which sound suspiciously like the beating of drums that has preceded aggression on other countries from Austria to Norway.

Then there is the authenticated news of troops and transports in German Baltic harbors—at Memel, Danzig, Gdynia, and Stettin. There are also reports of Nazi spies and agents arrested, for at least the people here are determined that the episode by which Norway's defenses were "spiked" by German agents shall not be repeated another time.

Nazi Group Exposed

Hitherto most of this side of the matter has been kept away from the general public and out of the press, but in the last few days the newspapers have been reporting the trial at Lulea—the port from which iron ore is shipped in summer—of members of a pro-Nazi-Fascist organization that set fire to the offices of the local Communist paper causing an explosion last February in which several people were killed.

In the course of the investigation it was revealed that a number of local public officials, including a prominent police official in Lulea itself, belonged to the local terrorist Nazi group. Lulea is the terminus of the railroad from Kiruna where the iron ore comes from, and is the port from which ore is shipped through the Baltic. Its importance to the Germans is therefore obvious, and while the papers here do not go so far as to reveal the connection between these Nazis and their Berlin masters the implications are there.

Are There Further Plans?

What may be Germany's further plans in Scandinavia? Why was this country not attacked when Norway was?

There is one fact which, fitted together with other information, seems to give an answer. This is the fact that Lulea harbor, normally open by the middle of April, is still sealed by ice three feet thick because of the record cold winter. As in Norway the Germans here would attack simultaneously at many points along the coast and one of their first objectives would be Lulea so as to gain control of the railway to the Kiruna mines.

For Sweden's Kiruna mines are the main objective of the whole Scandinavian campaign in the opinion of many and are ultimately far more important to the Germans than even the naval and air bases which they hope to gain in Norway. For without the Kiruna iron ore their war industries and their manufactures for exports vital to their trade will be gravely hampered.

That is why the invasion of Norway was probably planned merely as a prelude. Once Norway and Denmark were completely in their hands as the Nazis expected they would be without a fight or with scarcely any fighting within a few days, their neighboring country would also have been completely at their mercy.

Why have the Germans landed troops in Narvik and made such desperate efforts to maintain there?

Narvik in itself is of no value to the Germans since it is bottled up by the English fleet. But from a point on the Swedish border behind Narvik which the Germans now occupy to Kiruna is scarcely 70 miles by rail.

The Germans had two purposes in taking Narvik. First, they wished to prevent the English from coming through there and, second, they wished to be in a position to attack in the north from two sides from Norvik and from the Norwegian coast and the Baltic coast, closing in on Kiruna from two sides.

This accounts for the transports in German ports which now may be only waiting for the Gulf of Bothnia to thaw. It is such considerations that cause lively debate in official circles.

One of the questions being considered is what policy to adopt should German transports be sighted passing the Oland island, coming up the Gulf of Bothnia? Should the Swedes attack at once or wait until the transports actually reached Swedish territorial waters? Obviously an immediate attack would have strategic advantages, but on the other hand they sense that it would lay them open to charges of violating neutrality by firing the first shot.

Coast Well Fortified

These are the "obvious" considerations. Yet there are other facts of tremendous importance working in Sweden's favor and which may play a major part in retarding German schemes of aggression.

The Swedish people will put up a good resistance in the face of any attack.

The Swedish coast is well fortified.

The Germans will no longer have in their favor the surprise element which stood them in such stead in Norway. This time their moves would be anticipated.

But there is one element which give strategists here considerable concern. That is the extent of the German forces in the Oslofjord region and the Germans' apparent facilities for continuing to send in troops. For in the Norwegian campaign large numbers of ships were acquired by the Germans, both from the Norwegians and the Danes.

Germans Using Danish Ships

The Danish merchant fleet in particular, including many of the lighter vessels are maintaining, a constant ferry service between northern Danish ports and the German bases in the Oslofjord.

The Swedish frontier with Norway has never been fortified, and whereas in the north mountains render the frontier easily defensible there are no natural or other barriers in the Oslo region.

Thus the military developments in Norway remain of primary importance to Sweden. It is notable that Norway is today fighting, instead of capitulating to the German Blitzkrieg. If, with Allied help, the tide of German invasion can be turned back in Norway, Sweden will not only breathe more easily but will gain a tremendous strategic advantage.

Rumors, Rumors Everywhere—And an Occasional Fact

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—If the stew of rumors in the Balkan pot had not been taken with so many grains of salt its true flavor might be less obscure and more appetizing.

Unhappily these rumors are inevitable. First of all the Balkan peoples themselves, as well as foreign observers, diplomats and journalists, cannot conceive hostilities on the European continent without the involvement of these States. They've been the fuse and the powder-barrel, the curtain and the drama, so persistently throughout history, that the imagination cannot grapple with the coincidence of a peaceful Peninsula sedately reclining in a stage-box.

Few situations as that of the present conflict have been so adaptable to Balkan rumoring. At the outbreak, floods of journalists besieged every capital and every strategic frontier. Keyed up to war pitch, they waited tensely and vainly. Cables came in clouds from desperate foreign editors—distraught gourmands nourished on a submarine-sinking here, a night patrol there—suggesting, encouraging, pleading.

Run on Factory

The searchlight was so much on the West and sea fronts, that manufacturing news would have brought the anti-aerial batteries of official reprimand too dangerously into action; but in the shadow factories of Belgium and The Netherlands, and ever more by reason of their distance and unknownness, the Balkans and Turkey specialists were given carte blanche on production.

This was hailed as something of a good thing, because the journalist is an astute creature and it has not taken him many generations to realize that the difference between a rumor and the truth is that you cannot deny the truth. Therefore, for every rumor his febrility and industry produced he got a couple of stories because he could start in fresh and hot with the denial, when his rumor seemed to wilt at its outer edges.

The Balkan and Turkish correspondents have always felt a touch of sympathy for their Belgian and Netherland colleagues. Rumor-finding there was restricted so long to the German Invasion angle. And the tendency was for the whole business to get boring at last, not only for the newspaperman hunting up synonyms for "imminent," "precaution," and the rest of things to do with German invasions, but also for the rather weary reader anticipating the seventeenth denial.

Vast Opportunities

In contrast, opportunities in South-East Europe simply seethed—and still do, inexhaustible, kaleidoscopic.

Germany is offering a guarantee to Rumania; then, Germany is not offering a guarantee to Rumania, it is conniving with Russia and Hungary, to partition the country by encouraging Moscow to attack.

After embellishment that Russia will forget Bessarabia for 25 years and Hungary Transylvania for ten, comes the denial and its why and wherefore. When this is well worn, it is decided to give Vyacheslaff Molotoff a holiday by a visit to Bucharest to offer Rumania a Russian guarantee. The main points of the German guarantee story are reversed in some cases and modified or elaborated in others, and the story is not difficult to build up, nor, later to deny. As the story went rather well, there's no harm in rewriting it two or three days with Mr. Vladimir P. Potemkin substituted for Mr. Molotoff.

Thus the rumors, counter-rumors, denials and counter-denials rush through hungry print on each other's heels. The Balkan journalist is at his busiest.

But it is always worth while for his reader not to forget that even so the foreign correspondent is not a man who sits in his hotel or flat all the while without seeking something on which to hang his rumors. It behooves the student to practise working backwards in the journalist's imagination and noticing which points and incidents in the narrative coincide with reality and which are off-shoots and excursions into speculation.

The Balkans, Turkey, Belgium and Holland are full of journalists who are full of rumors which—and it is the important thing—often contain an element of fact.

Thyssen's Letters Show Extent Of Break With Nazis

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—A strong denunciation of Reichsführer Hitler's present methods is contained in hitherto unpublished letters to the Führer from Fritz Thyssen, German steel and coal king who financed the Nazi party and was largely responsible for its rise to power.

Herr Thyssen is now exiled in France following confiscation last year of his vast properties, the denationalization of himself and his wife by Nazi decree, and the issuing of a warrant for his arrest by the Nazi Government.

The letters, published in the current issue of Life Magazine, fulfill Herr Thyssen's statement of last December that he would expose to the world the reasons for his flight from Germany.

They portray his many protests against the course that the dictatorship was taking. "Think of the oath you swore at Potsdam (to uphold the German constitution)," Herr Thyssen wrote Herr Hitler. "Give back to the Reich a free parliament, give back to the German Nation freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech."

Professing his allegiance to Germany, Herr Thyssen asserted that Germany's declaration of war was voted at a Reichstag meeting at which "approximately 100 members were absent—their seats taken by party officials," and that he demanded of Field Marshal Hermann Göring that the German public be informed that "as a member of the Reichstag I have voted against the war."

Australian Union Aids Defense By Supplying Skilled Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The Amalgamated Engineering Union, largest and most influential union in the metal trade groups of Australia, has decided to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government to supply skilled labor for defense works.

Similar agreements are being negotiated with other allied unions, and the lead set by the Amalgamated Engineers is expected to be followed.

This co-operation mainly concerns the dilution of skilled men in the engineering trades to meet wartime conditions. The Government has drawn up a comprehensive plan for training men in the manufacture of aircraft, munitions, and other defense requirements, and each State will have a joint committee of employers' and union representatives.

There will not be a complete relaxation of the standard practice but the industrial benefits of the men will be protected fully by the Ministry for Supply and Development, which will be the sole controlling authority of the scheme.

There will be a course of training of from four to 12 months in technical colleges in various states. Successful applicants for this specialized instruction will be required to agree that, on the satisfactory completion of their term, they will be prepared to accept employment for the period of the war at the accepted tradesmen's rate in the manufacture of defense requirements.

The general opinion in engineering circles throughout Australia is that dilution of skilled labor is unavoidable if the demand for defense works is to be met. Skilled labor shortage applies mainly to New South Wales and Victoria where the chief aircraft and munition works are situated.

Milk Sale Drive In 41 States To Spread Benefits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—To assist the "one out of every 15 American families which depend on dairying for livelihoods," a milk promotional campaign, sponsored by the Institute of Distribution, will be waged throughout the month of June in the restaurants, fountainettes and tea rooms of 114 non-grocery store companies serving 41 states, according to Ward Melville, President of the Melville Shoe Corporation and Chairman of the Institute of Distribution, Inc.

American dairy farmers, through their business associations, recently solicited the promotional help of retailers in meeting their expected spring and early summer milk surplus problem, Mr. Melville said. In reply, the Institute has named a committee to promote the sale of milk in the 15,000 stores and among the 20,000,000 customers served by the companies affiliated with the Institute.

"It is essential that farmers dispose of their seasonel milk abundance if they are to maintain their wages and their purchases of feed, foodstuffs, building material, machinery, automobiles and other products of American industry and commerce," Mr. Melville continued. "The farmer's milk surplus problem is not, therefore, exclusively his."

Forty-seven of the 114 companies in the campaign are restaurant, drug and variety concerns operating restaurants, luncheonettes, and soda fountains. The 67 other concerns vend no milk, but through the use of symbolic posters to be provided by the National Dairy Council and through radio programs and newspaper advertising, they will carry on the campaign.

The campaign, which is concerned only with promoting milk sales and not with its pricing, will reach 2,350 municipalities in the United States, it was estimated.

Methodists Hit Liquor Ads In Newspapers and Radio

Continued from Page 1

and demand. . . . There is a growing public sentiment against allowing the liquor business to work under this law, even with the limitations of that law's ordinary processes. The insistence is that there be additional and special limitations both of demand and supply."

Public Welfare

Referring to the two fields of economics, production and consumption, the Bishops reminded the Conference that there is no great sensitiveness about dealing drastically with the privileges of producers when these have conflicted with public welfare. They indicated that when the public good is jeopardized by consumption there is the same right to exercise legal restrictions. The fundamental consideration is the general social good. "On that consideration," asserted the Bishops, "all the arguments against the liquor traffic remain in force."

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, Executive Secretary of the Board of Temperance, reported that in the educational campaign more than 400 high school groups totaling 150,000 boys and girls have been reached by its representatives during the past year. Trained dramatic coaches with local casts have presented plays depicting the evils of alcoholism in thousands of churches. Radio transcriptions have been made, most of them by Homer Rodeheaver, which through the aid of pastors have been used on local radio stations. The board supplies lecturers, writers, a clip sheet service for the press, many publications, a regular periodical in the interest of temperance reform, and carries on a Bureau of Scientific Research.

Greetings From China

Replying to a message sent them by the Uniting Conference of Methodism last May, Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kei-shek, from Chungking, China, conveyed their greetings to their fellow Methodists by the pastor who baptized the Generalissimo into membership in the then Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The text of the message read in part:

"We are particularly touched that the Bishops of the Methodist Church, representing the millions of our fellow-members, should remember China at this crucial hour of our national struggle

"Since receiving your message the crucifixion of China has not only continued, but a large part of Europe has also been plunged into the horrors of war.

"The underlying causes of the hostilities which are bringing bloodshed and devastation to both our country and Europe are similar. They spring from the same selfishness and avarice of men whose motives in life do not take into consideration, and are not influenced by the teachings of Christ.

Righteousness and Justice

"War will continue in the future even when peace comes within the grasp of the world, unless Christians everywhere live and act in accordance with the principles of righteousness and justice

"Such a life can only be achieved if Christians have the courage to sacrifice material advantages in the pursuit of spiritual values. The way of the Cross is the only one that can lead to world fellowship and peace. Those of us who are professed Christians should take our creed earnestly and humbly so that faith, hope, and love may become living realities

Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."

Sympathy for the Nations which have been devastated by war will be given active expression by Methodist General Conference attendants here Sunday, and later on June 2 by world-wide Methodism, by days of self-denial, fasting and prayer, pursuant to a resolution adopted yesterday morning by the denomination's law-making body in quadrennial session here.

Sacrifice for Peace

Sponsored by Dr. Ernest F. Tittle of Evanston, Ill., and indorsed by every member and visitor the plan calls for a sacrificial service of fasting and prayer on Sunday evening and the setting aside a self-denial offering equivalent at least to the cost of a Sunday dinner.

A dramatic touch is given the plan in the provision that the offerings of the General Conference for relief will be presented directly at the doors of the auditorium to delegates representing four of the stricken nations: Dr. Ruby Sia of Foochow, China; Miss Ella Newby of Poland; Dr. Odd A. Hagen, a Norwegian teaching in Gothenburg, Sweden; Dr. Karl Hurtig of Helsingfors, Finland.

This observance and the day to be similarly observed throughout the Church on June 2 are not regarded by the resolution as final but "as preparation for further sacrifices to be made during the continuation of this period of critical need." Intercession is to accompany the fasting, according to the action, in behalf of the "suffering multitudes of other lands and for the speedy termination of war and the establishment of a just and lasting peace." It was specified that the fund is to be distributed without distinction of race, Nation or creed.

New Yorkers Vote Lincoln 'Greatest'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Abraham Lincoln was voted the "greatest American," with George Washington taking second place and Franklin D. Roosevelt third, in a city-wide poll conducted by Town Hall.

Thomas Edison and Benjamin Franklin were tied for fourth place and Herbert Hoover and Thomas Jefferson, Republican and "original Democrat," received an exactly equal number of votes for fifth place, it was announced by Clifton Fadiman, toastmaster, at a luncheon given by the Board of Trustees of Town Hall at Hotel Astor on Thursday.

In answer to another question on the ballot, which was sent to thousands of New Yorkers, Ralph Waldo Emerson was chosen as the "greatest American in the field of the arts."

Asked what they considered the "most universal American characteristic," voters chose humor, but generosity ran a close second. Independence and love of freedom were tied for third place.

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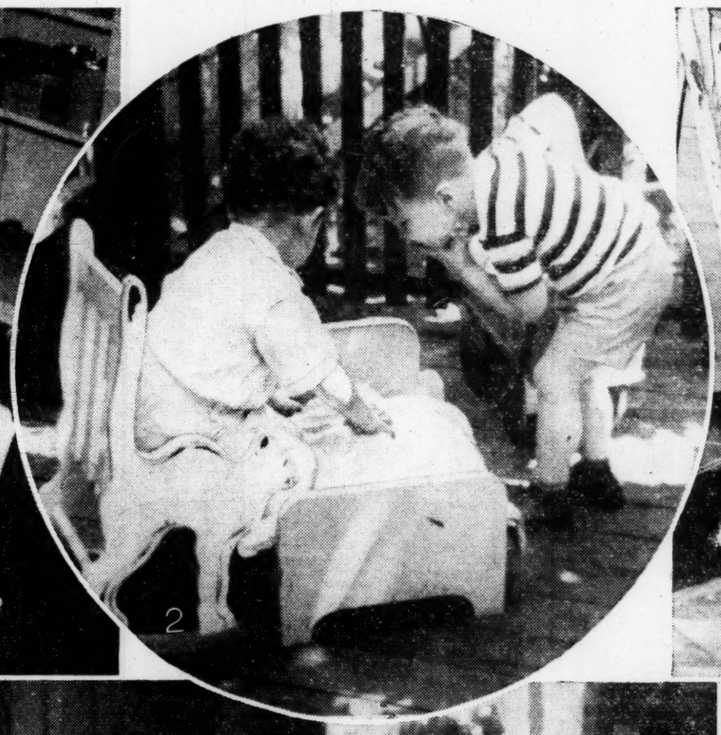
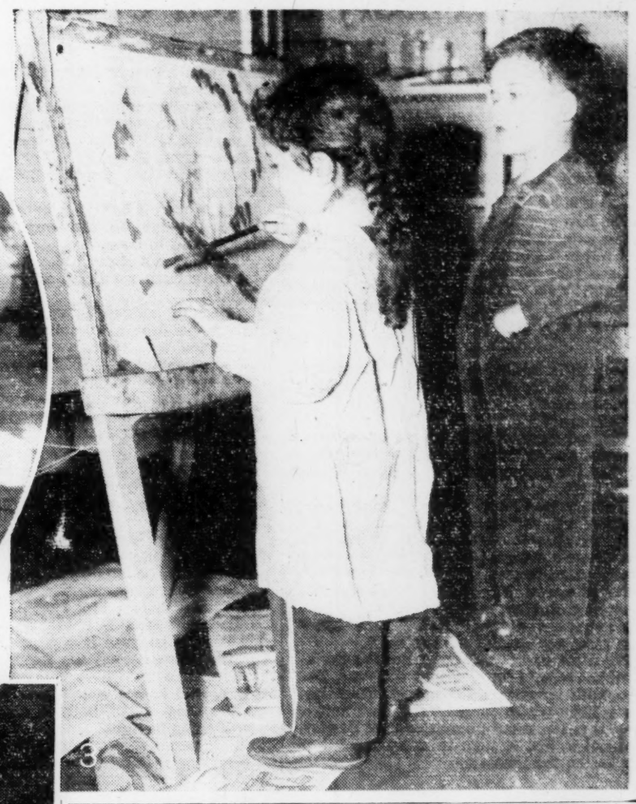
A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page





By a Staff Photographer

If you were to visit the Ruggles Street Nursery School in Roxbury, Mass., you might be looking through the two-way screen and unseen by the children view activities just about like these. 1. Dinner at noon is an important part of the Nursery School program, and the children learn to manage their implements and eat neatly, naturally, and without fussing. 2. Men are parents, too. How much better to encourage them in this way than to give them false ideas of masculinity by saying that dolls are only for little girls! 3. Spring comes in free strokes to her canvas while a friendly critic looks on with evident interest. 4. "Mud pies" in the form of clay modeling, as they make some of the things they heard about in this morning's story. This school is a demonstration center.

A Domestic Drama in Miniature Staged the Ruggles Street Way

Babies in Nursery School Learn to Play and to 'Work' Together, And To Be More Self Reliant, While Parents Learn Many Things, Too

By Mary Armstrong Melvin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tiptoeing into a dimly lighted observation compartment in a nursery school gives this visitor much the same expectant feeling that comes in the theater just as the lights go up. The little unrehearsed dramas are often more absorbing than a play, as hidden behind the one-way screen she watches children match wits as they dispatch the business of the day.

This "business" consists of being inspected, getting out of wraps and putting them into "cubbies," building blocks, painting with free strokes at small easels, washing for meals, serving themselves at low tables, sleeping, and playing together in the yard—all part of learning to get on with other children and grown-ups.

A Pioneer In Its Field

Cream walls in the Ruggles Street Nursery School, in Roxbury, Mass. (a part of Greater Boston), make a pleasing background for apple green tables and chairs, attractive pictures and gay toys. The friendly little brick school is a pioneer in its field, and visitors from the far corners of the world have been coming since 1922 to observe and talk with its founder, Dr. Abigail A. Eliot, director of the Nursery Training School of Boston, of which "Ruggles Street" is the demonstration center.

Upstairs it was tomato juice time with the four-year-olds and the children helped themselves to tumblers from a tray, sat at little tables and poured the juice from pitchers without spilling a drop. Jack, tall and noisy, swaggered up to several children and punched one boy in the back. Bobby, startled, did not retaliate nor complain to the teacher who happened along just then, but sought counsel, in private, of a bosom companion. "But Mrs. Blank says we're never to hit back," the other four-year-old gravely reminded him. "Just tell him next time we don't hit here!" Satisfied, Bobby returned to the group.

"Jack is so much better than when he came that we are much encouraged," Mrs. Elizabeth L. Homer, the educational director, explained later. "His life has been hard, for he cannot remember his father, and his mother has had so little to get along on that he has felt insecure and conscious of inequalities in his lot as compared with normal children. He has found hitting an outlet to pent-up resentment, and a means of attracting attention to himself. At school we have made allowances for Jack, and have paid little attention to his hitting, knowing that in this way it would lose interest for him. Now his slaps are more playful and less frequent, and he is finding himself more a part of happy groups."

Individual Attention

Across the hall there are rooms for children who need individual handling. Character developed there that morning between half-past ten and eleven as the visitor watched two little girls together. Tiny Edythe, frightened when with groups of larger children, stood wistfully watching Joanna who sat on the floor surrounded by dolls and playthings.

But Joanna gave her no welcome when Edythe picked up a doll. "Go over there," she commanded, "and stay a long time. Stay till half-past eight!" Edythe skipped across the room and back again to the tempting corner. "That wasn't long—why do you come to my house all the time?" Joanna asked with condescension. The tiny girl straightened herself to her full height, gathered breath, and countered:

"But this is really my house, too. I brought some of these things over—and everything here is for all of us." Instantly Joanna accepted her as an equal, and made a place for Edythe to join her.

"We have been hoping for weeks that Edythe would assert herself," Mrs. Homer said jubilantly when told of the incident. "This is the first time that she has done so."

Behind Two-Way Screens

Parents are always welcome to slip unobserved behind the screens which give view to every room, and watch their children in action at "Ruggles Street." They are usually surprised to see how differently they act at nursery school from at home. These visits and talks with the teachers throw light on difficult problems, mothers report, which no mere reading or general discussion could give them.

One child who is learning to overcome an early handicap is two-year-old Anne, the expression of whose wants is frequently accompanied by a piercing scream. Her mother explained that they live in a small apartment and that she had always given in to the child's demands because the noise could not be tolerated. Anne's power over the family is shown by the fact that she and her dolls regularly have elaborate places set at the table while mother and father eat from trays while waiting on their small daughter. At nursery school she is learning quietly to wait her turn, for screaming gets her less rather than more from teachers and other children. Since her mother has observed this change at school she is learning how to work for improved behavior at home.

Parents Learn Too

Frederica seems to be particularly "bossy" with the other children. She happens to be a girl in a family where the parents greatly wanted a boy. She may have always sensed their disappointment, but when a baby brother arrived, the result was what might be expected. Frederica became "bossy" to bolster up her self esteem. The school is helping her parents understand the reasons behind her behavior, especially her need for affection and security.

To the visitor at the nursery school the opportunity to sit "in the screen" is an absorbing experience; to the troubled father and mother it is often an illuminating answer to a fundamental problem.

First Steps in Learning to Love Books

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Parents and Friends:

I wish to thank you for all your lovely letters. I have found so many of your suggestions helpful in working out problems with adults as well as children.

I have always enjoyed reading and wished so much to have our small son share this enjoyment in later years. I began to teach him to care for books when he was a year and a half old. I placed on the lower shelf of my library table some colorful magazines and taught him to take one at a time, look at the pictures, then return it to its place before taking another. I stressed the fact that books were our friends and that we must love them and treat them gently.

I was amply rewarded for this effort by seeing him at the age of three, follow my example. A friend called one afternoon with her small daughter, aged two years. Seeing the bright magazine covers, the wee girl plumped her little self on the floor beside the table and started throwing magazines in every direction. My little son rushed to her side, saying: "Oh! my dear, books are our friends and we must not hurt them. Let me show you. And for over an hour he sat showing her one book at a time and explaining as he went along.

The first step in reading came shortly after he started to school. Two weeks after the term began, my son was obliged to be absent for eight weeks. On his return to school, I went to see his teacher. She told me it would be impossible for him to catch up those eight weeks as all the other children were able to read. I asked if I might try to help him. She thought it possible if I would teach him his sounds. As I had not learned to read in that manner, the teacher very kindly explained them to me. I taught the sounds to my son and had him read for one hour, every day but Sunday, for two months. He passed the mid-term test with the rest of his class. I had always read simple stories to him but after this experience, he wished to read for himself. Now he is definitely a lover of good books.

I shall always be grateful for the co-operation of that First Grade teacher, and for all the other teachers with whom I have come into contact through the years. Each one has contributed so much more than mere book learning to enrich my son's life.

(Mrs.) E. M. B.

* * *

Mrs. B. kindly says The Parent is helpful in working out problems with adults as well as children. School teachers often say they, too, find it a "must" because it gives them the home point of view. And we wonder how many who teach in the Sunday School read it regularly. Perhaps those of you who do read it will show it to your friends who teach Sunday School but who may not be following it.—Education Editor.

Association for Childhood Education a Live Group

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Next Monday teachers of primary, kindergarten, and nursery school education from all over the United States are assembling in Milwaukee, Wis., for the annual convention of the Association for Childhood Education. The theme of the convention is "Broadening Educational Opportunities in Your School."

This organization, founded in 1892 as the International Kindergarten Union, has a membership of 35,000, in 41 states and the District of Columbia, and five foreign countries. There are 450 Branch organizations of A. C. E.

Whether you are a parent or a teacher of young children, we think you would be interested to become aware of this live organization. These teachers (to put it in the vernacular) are "going places." I attended their convention last year, and was deeply impressed and delighted with the mental activity of the group as represented there. In the new government bulletin on Elementary Education just out, Dr. Bess Goodykoontz lists among current problems of elementary education, "Developing a profession of elementary school teaching." These teachers are doing just that. Their professional standards are high, their professional progress eager, steady, and self-guided. Parents, do the teachers in the lower grades of your child's school know about the A. C. E.? And if you have boys or girls of your own in normal school or in college who are planning to teach, do they know about it? There are student members of A. C. E. and they are active, too.

And do you yourself, whether teacher, normal student, or parent know A. C. E.'s fine little magazine "Childhood Education"? Besides articles on child guidance, are special departments. Among these are reviews of children's books must helpful in guiding your child's reading, with sometimes an important book list added; and an annotated list of magazine articles of current interest—example: one on children in a democracy, one on "They Weren't Born Considerate." Each issue of the magazine develops a major theme. Here are some of the 1939-40 issues, all directed to "Growth in Social Living": Using the Tools of Learning—Reading, Speaking, Writing; Developing Ethical Values; Developing an Inquiring Mind; Directing One's Own Affairs; Learning to Live With Others. The May number will be on Having Fun and Playing Together. A. C. E. headquarters is at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Education Editor

Do You Know That:

The conventional blackboard eraser was discovered in 1863 when J. L. Hammett, Boston school supply dealer, misplaced the cloth used for wiping the blackboard and used a piece of old carpet that was handy.

—Massachusetts State Planning Board

Getting Rid of Hit-or-Miss Study

Other School Aids to Individual Progress Added

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On one of those clear mornings in October when everything stands out cameo-like against cloudless skies, I had the opportunity of visiting the High School in Melrose, Mass. I had passed the building countless times on my way to and from Maine, always with the mental note that young people who could attend such a fine modern school with its excellent proportions, spacious, well-kept grounds, its dignified entrance, its myriads of windows flooded with sunlight were fortunate indeed.

After I had been met at the door by a pupil who escorted me to the master's office with as much poise and courtesy as if I were entering a drawing room, I realize that the spirit of the school was as commendable as its modern architecture.

As the classes moved through the corridors from one class room to another, my first and last impression was of a quiet courtesy. Swing doors were held back carefully, the pupils talked quietly—a happy, interested throng.

After talking with the master in his office, I discovered what was behind that wonderful school spirit—his work to increase individual effort. His enthusiastic revision of study methods in the attempt to influence freshmen to budget their time for study of their lessons was an effective means of obtaining this end. A printed weekly study program is supplied each pupil, to be filled in individually, allotting time for study in school as well as afternoon study and home study at night. With this picture of the week's study time apportioned to each study in black and white, the general hit-and-miss home study is eliminated. A pupil failing in French can adjust his own study program to give more time in that direction. And just as money budgets have saved many young couples from failure, this method of budgeting a student's time for study of his home lessons operates to avert failure in academic achievement.

But this was not the only aid for improving individual effort carried on in this school. Individual projects for the students of higher ability are undertaken willingly by the faculty of the Melrose High School. The head of the Latin Department has had a class studying in Greek outside for two years. The French Department has put on programs in music. The Science Department has been working on the manufacture of a telescope. A Guidance Department ferrets out those pupils who wish extra work—enrichment groups—who wish and are capable of extra work.

Individual conferences, individual time study charts, individual write-ups for the school paper—all of these of course mean extra work for the faculty, but this has been undertaken by the faculty of the Melrose High School in such a thorough and efficient manner that the boys and girls have been spurred on to heights which they never dreamed of. They are learning far more than mere book knowledge. And time? There never will be time enough in this world to do all we would like to. Then why not budget it?

Mabel Swan

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The Home Forum

A Theory of Red Barns

"What do you see? What are you thinking about?" he asked her.

"I'm looking at that red barn over there," she said. "I'm painting a picture with that red barn in it. And those trees beyond the little stream, they have a tinge of red, too."

"Red maples in bloom. Most people never see the flowers—they're so small."

"I've painted the barn and there is enough paint left in the brush to do the trees lightly."

"I see your picture, but I don't see your paint and brush. Let's sit down. We've walked far enough to want a rest. This hillside is warm and dry."

* * *

For a little while, she stood looking over the broad valley. "I have a particular love for red barns."

"Red barns?"

"Yes, red barns. And I think I know why. I have a theory." She had chosen a sunny flat rock for a seat and was making herself comfortable.

"It's this way," she began. "Some colors we have all we want of. There's always plenty of blue—blue sky, blue water, blue hills. There's always plenty of white—white clouds, white houses, white snow in winter. Plenty of brown. Plenty of green, especially in summer. But not plenty of red."

"How about autumn trees? How about those same red maples in October?"

"For a couple of weeks, yes. But I'm thinking of the other fifty weeks of the year. The same with sunrises and sunsets. They last only a little while. Most of the time nature gives us red in small quantities—red flowers, red berries. Not enough to make much impression on the landscape."

* * *

"So that's where red barns come in?" He smiled to himself a moment. "I suppose you know why a farmer paints his barn red?"

"Why does he?"

"Why do you think he does?"

"Well, it probably isn't *my* reason. I mean, he doesn't do it just for the sake of the color scheme. Funny, I never thought of it before. Red just seemed the right color. Tell me."

"He paints his barn red, because red is the cheapest paint he can buy. At least, it always used to be so."

"I'm glad it's cheap," she said. "Anything else on a barn would be silly and un-New England."

"Speaking of red in small quantities—" He was pointing to something not far from the ground, a few rods away. He jumped up and went over to it. When he came back, he had a sprig in his hand, a rose hip shriveled a little from the winter, but still red and glowing. He knelt beside her and fastened it in the lapel of her coat.

* * *

"Just by way of illustrating your theory," he said. "Also by way of proof that, in a couple of months, wild roses will be blooming here."

"My theory?" she laughed. "Why, I haven't finished telling you my theory. I told you only half. I'd better finish. I may never have another theory, you know."

He rested back on his heels.

"Red is scarce. But why do we need it? We need it because it is warm. We need it for the same reason we need heat in our houses. Blue and green and white are cool colors, cold colors. Sometimes, in winter or early spring, a red barn is about the only warm thing in sight."

"Red stands for courage," he said.

She was looking down at the bit of red that he had put against the gray of her coat. She touched it with her finger. "It's all the same, isn't it? Courage is heart and heart is heat."

"Red is for something else, too. I remember, when I was in school, the teacher told us what the colors in the flag meant. And red—"

* * *

She looked off over the tan fields, beginning to show green, and at the hills and sky and clouds above. She looked at the white house and the red barn across the valley. Then she stood up. "Come, let's go on. I feel like walking forever and ever."

"Tell me," he said. "If we went walking every day from now till next spring, would I learn to see the things you see?"

She turned toward him. "But that's not what we want. We want to see through our own eyes, so that we can always give each other something new. You haven't told me what *you* see, when you look at a red barn."

* * *

"All right," he said. He closed his eyes as if to summon up the vision. "I see hay. I smell it. I see it coming into the barn on a day in July. I hear the wheels creaking on the barn floor and the stomping of the horses. I hear the man on the load shouting to the man up in the loft. I see the air filled with dust of hay and streaks of sunshine striking into it. I'm hot. I'm thirsty for a drink of well water. I'm hungry. Someone is calling dinner."

He opened his eyes and looked at her. She looked at him. It was as if she saw, not so much him, as something beyond him. He waited.

"What I see is the outside. You see it from within."

"I grew up with a red barn," he said.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Spring Skiing
(Vermont)

The faint grind of the indefatigable tow;
the gritty hiss of the skis
stemming and schussing on corn snow
out from the trees
pitched tough and high
against huge sky
on to the open slope, into sun,
for the last glazed precipitous run
to the hut below.

The whole hill,
hard pressed by April,
leopard-spotted with brown
earth; the loosened river
careering under the ridge; the quiver,
where frozen and fruitless stalks have stood,
of pussywillow—

But still the snow:
still microscopic figures, crouched low,
darting and weaving down
from the wintry height,
out of summit wood
into violence of light:
still to be heard,
vehemently repudiating advent of bird
in downland trees,
the sound of the skis.

DORIS PEEL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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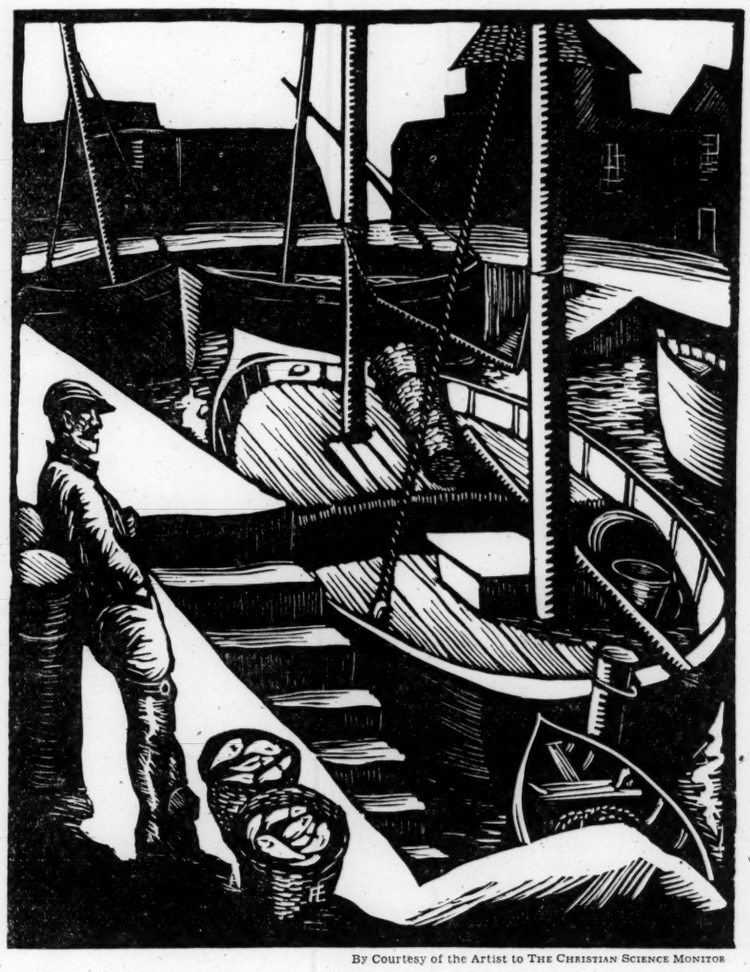
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE INNER HARBOR, MEVAGISSEY, CORNWALL: *A Lino-cut by Felix H. Eames*

ENGLAND'S WEST-COAST fishing ports are romantic centers of rugged seamen, and each place is different from its neighbor in character and atmosphere. The fine men who crew the fishing fleets of Devon are quite different from the fishermen in Cornwall. The former appear to be less primitive in habit and manner than the Cornish, who are hale, hearty, and honestly friendly when you know them, but may also display the suspicion and temperamental hardness which are characteristics of the sea-girt coast around which they live.

The best Devon fishing port is Brixham, a rather gray, somber place of sterling character, where almost every man goes to sea.

The fishermen's quarter at Plymouth is in the Cattwater, and most of the fleet—sailing and steam trawlers—use the inner harbor and the quayside around the Barbican whence the Pilgrim Fathers sailed in the Mayflower in 1610. There is romance in this corner of Plymouth, but there is not that characteristic fishing-port atmosphere one finds in the smaller places where practically the whole population is employed in the fishing industry.

The Cornish coast abounds in small fishing ports, such as Mevagissey, some mere villages. Many of the smaller places are noticeably different from those in Devonshire. A warm-hearted, quick-witted people dwell in cottages fronting quaint, tortuous, cobbled streets. In Port Isaac, whitewashed cottages cling to the edge of the harbor. It is one of the few ports of refuge in a storm on Cornwall's Atlantic coast.

With William Cobbett in the Morning

COBBETT VISITED READING, and then Dr. Mitford, with his wife and daughter, were invited to spend a few days at the Cobbett home at Botley, Fairthorne—that large, red, massive, glorified farmhouse, which in many respects was not unlike its owner. There was the farm, and there was also a garden and lawns sweeping down to the River Bursledon.

Mary enjoyed this visit. There were so many people staying in the comfortable, easy-going house, so much laughter and talk and amusements, and the serious business of the farm, that it was possible for her to escape from notice whenever she wished. Besides, Mrs. Cobbett was of so sweet and kind a disposition, so simple, so devoted to her husband, and to the comfort and pleasure of his guests, that it was impossible not to love her. . . .

As for William Cobbett himself, little shy, quick Mary Mitford found favour in his eyes—he liked all young things, from children to goslings—and she thought him the finest man she had ever seen, with, of course, the exception of Papa. Like Dr. Mitford, he was a tall man, inclined to stoutness, fair in colouring, deeply sunburnt, with bright eyes, which could, on occasion, flash sparks, an infectious smile, a tremendous laugh. The general vitality and gaiety of his appearance was increased by the red waistcoat which was his invariable wear. His vigour and interest in life was tireless. He could work or indulge in various forms of sport all day, and talk or write all night. But whatever he did he unfailingly rose early the next morning. He had a profound contempt for the slug-a-bed. As a reward to encourage this virtue, the Cobbett child who was earliest out of bed in the morning was called the Lark during the day, and had the privilege of picking a little bouquet to present to Mrs. Cobbett, or any other lady who might be visiting the farm.

It was early rising that first brought Mary to Mr. Cobbett's particular notice. She awoke at six, and jumped eagerly out of bed to look at the new view from her window. The Cobbett house was built high up, and the sight of the sloping lawns, all dewy and sparkling in the low sunlight, with the river beyond, was too much for Mary. She hurried into her clothes, and ran out of doors, to run straight into the arms of Mr. Cobbett.

"Hullo, little maid! So you don't believe in missing the best of the day in bed. Come along with me and see the pigs have their breakfast, and then we'll look in the straw for some new-laid eggs for your breakfast. How many eggs can you eat?"

"One egg is what I have."

"One egg!" Cobbett laughed. "Not at Fairthorne! I shall see that you eat two! Why, I eat at least four, not to speak of that excellent thing, bacon. So we must find six eggs, and I shall write our initials on them before we give them to Dolly, to make sure that the lazy lie-abeds don't get them. Yesterday's eggs will do for them!"

After various adventures among the farm animals and a walk by the brimming river, they both returned to breakfast with magnificent appetites and that sense of superiority over the rest of mankind which always marks the early riser.—ESTHER MEYNELL, in "English Spinster: A Portrait." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

Marching Pines

Over the mountains come the pine trees
Like troops of marching men,
Every one of giant stature,
Dark chieftains of the glen.

Green plaids blown across their shoulders,
Green kilts swinging round their knees,
Down through the bracken and the heather
Plunge their countless companies.

H. E. HOLLAND

Center of Norwegian Living

DURING MY WEEKS at Lillehammer, I returned day after day to the museum on the hill. History quietly waited on those old interiors and I came to get the *feel* of the past much more readily and deeply than if I had but read it. Passing through the low doorways, sitting at the worn refectory tables. . . . or sitting on the edge of the hearth and imagining the red warmth of the birchwood fire on my arm, I came to know seventeenth. eighteenth, and nineteenth century Norway warmly and intimately. . . .

Bjørnstad shows a typical arrangement of buildings around an inner and an outer *tun* from ancient days to nearly modern times. The plan, with two courtyards—one bordered with dwelling houses and storehouses, the other with the cow barn, the pig-sty, and the sheep and goat sheds—enclosed with stockades and gates, had already taken form in the early days of the Vikings, nearly two thousand years ago.

Old farms of this type were the principal seats of Norwegian life and culture until comparatively recent times. The towns in Norway—excepting the coastal settlements—are very young as cultural centers. The national university was founded less than a hundred and fifty years ago. It was the old domains of ancient families that determined the character of the nation's culture. That these old dwelling houses should indicate vividly the character of that culture is only natural. The houses people live in, and a study of how they live in them, tells us much about the people themselves. Shelter and sustenance are primary in all economics, and objects identified with them enable us to recreate in a considerable degree the daily life of an individual, a group, or even, in a limited sense, a race.

Family ties were stout bonds among the old Norwegians. The family tree, along with the alphabet, was one of the first things a child was taught. The eldest son always, without question, had allodial right to the farm. The old people, upon his marriage, retired to the dwelling house across the *tun* from the main house. Younger sons and daughters took the other houses.

An allodial estate as large as Bjørnstad was a community in itself, a state within a state. The owner was sovereign. He ruled absolutely over his domain. Everyone in the family bent to his will. . . .

I visioned snow knee-deep on the *tun*. The *tun* tree outside the master house was over the little house. The sod roofs were lost under a dome, soft as eiderdown, of snow, and the dinner bell from its belfry on the log storehouse clanged without echo or resonance in the cold, clear air. — From "Birchland," by JORAN BIRKELAND. (New York: Dutton.)

Bird Storm

One day, the pasture is clear; the next,
The newcomers comb the breaking growth—
Chipping sparrow, flight of finches,
Or the wood-seeking thrush, eager with song.
They fill the woods, gather the branches to themselves,
Knowing that they are not strangers here.
They storm the woodlands with reassuring voices
As they have for a thousand springs.

DANIEL SMYTHE

Books Are Not All for Reading

THE POSSESSION of rare books is a delight best understood by the owners of them. They are not called upon to explain. The gentle will understand, and the savage may be disregarded. It is the scholar whose sword is usually brandished against collectors; and I would not have him think that, in addition to our being ignorant of our books, we are speculators in them also. . . .

It may as well be admitted that we do not buy expensive books to read. We may say that it is a delight to us to look upon the very pages on which appeared for the first time such a sonnet as "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer," or to read that bit of realism unsurpassed, where Robinson Crusoe one day, about noon, discovered the print of a man's naked foot upon the sand; but when we sit down with a copy of Keats, we do not ask for a first edition; much less when we want to live over again the joys of our childhood, do we pick a copy of Defoe which would be a find at a thousand dollars. But first editions of Keats's Poems, 1817, in boards, with the paper label if possible, and a Defoe unwashed, in a sound old calf binding, are good things to have. They are indeed a joy forever, and will never pass into nothingness. I cannot see why the possession of fine books is more reprehensible than the possession of valuable property of any other sort.—From "The Amenities of Book-Collecting and Kindred Affections," by A. EDWARD NEWTON. (Boston: Little Brown.)

On the High Seas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER SEVERAL DAYS on the ocean without sight of land, the beam from a lighthouse on the Portuguese coast suddenly came within view of passengers on the deck of an ocean steamship. One passenger expressed his admiration of the skill which enabled the ship's navigators to meet that little point of light so unerringly. The captain replied simply: "It was impossible for me to miss it. I just followed my compass."

There is a host of weary mortals who yearn for a compass to guide them across the seemingly trackless wastes of human experience, wondering where it may be found. In spite of lessons of experience, counsels of friends, intellectual training, and long deliberation, so many wrong decisions are made, so many unpleasant developments encountered, that it may seem that every move is a rash experiment and its outcome utterly uncertain. Yet the Psalmist proclaimed his faith in divine guidance when he declared bravely (Psalms 23:1, 2): "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. . . . He leadeth me beside the still waters." Clearly it was this faith in God's unfailing goodness which enabled him to surmount vicissitudes and to dwell serenely amid difficulties.

Humanity welcomes Christian Science, because it furnishes the long-sought-for compass to guide our feeble faith in good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this great religion, has given to the world the complete and demonstrable definition of God by which to test every thought, motive, and act. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has written (p. 275), "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." In the same passage she goes on to say, "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God." Here is a compass which makes no response to the seeming attraction of the physical senses, and is not moved by personal attachment or animosity. It turns steadily toward God. As we follow its readings, we find ourselves no longer tossed to and fro on the boisterous waves of uncharted seas, and we are piloted into quiet harbors.

It can be readily admitted that to reckon God "as the divine Principle of all that really is," is for most of us no small or easy task. We are biased by physical inheritances, perhaps, and often by educational tendencies, toward the belief that there is a power of evil at work against us. We may even be sorely tempted to fear that we shall never be strong enough to cope successfully with the evil within and without. Christian Science in ringing tones cries: "Be not afraid! What if the waves are beating high, and the skies are black overhead. Follow your compass; neither storms nor treacherous reefs can make it deviate from its God-appointed direction. Begin once more to reckon God 'as the divine Principle of all that really is.' Deny the seeming power of evil to reverse or even to oppose this supreme fact of being. Rejoice that you are able and willing to follow this compass. The outcome will never fail to correspond to the firmness of your understanding that God is indeed, as the Scriptures declare (Psalms 46:1), 'a very present help in trouble.'"

In making effective use of the spiritual compass which Christian Science provides, we need loving hearts as well as receptive hands. Fear, hate, and ignorance tend to put us to sleep when we should be alertly watching our compass to make sure that we are not mistaking our direction. We need love for God and gratitude for His goodness, expressed not only in adoration, but in deeds of loving-kindness to others. Mrs. Eddy's life is a sublime example of obedience to God's directing. Undaunted by opposition and persecution, she trusted God to guide her, confident that only through loving can His purposes be accomplished. Undeniably there is no other characteristic which so plainly designates the true Christian as confidence in good. Through Christian Science everyone may find a safe path across troubled seas and come into a peaceful anchorage.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]

På det åpne hav

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EFTER Å HA TILBRAGT adskillige dager ute på det åpne hav uten å se land fikk passasjerene på en oseandampers dekk plutselig se lysstrålen fra et fyrtårn på Portugals kyst. En av passasjerene uttrykte sin beundring for den dyktighet som gjorde det mulig for skibets navigatører å styre så sikkert like på det lille lyset. Kapteinens enkle svar lød: "Det var ikke mulig for mig å gå feil. Jeg bare fulgte mitt kompass."

Det finnes en hærskare av trette dødelige som lenges efter å ha et kompass som kan lede dem henover de menneskelige erfaringers tilsynelatende stiløse ødemarker, og de undres på hvor de kan finne dette kompass. Til tross for de lærdommer erfaringer bringer, råd fra venner, intellektuell oplæring og lang overveielse treffer menneskene så mange gale bestemmelser og kommer op i så mange ubehagelige situasjoner at det kan se ut som om hver ting en gjør er et overilet eksperiment og resultatet helt usikkert. Ikke desto mindre forkynte salmisten sin tro på guddommelig ledelse da han uforknytt erklærte (Salme 23:1, 2): "Herren er min hyrde, mig fattes intet. . . . Han leder mig til hvilens vann." Tydeligvis var det denne tro på Guds usvikelige godhet som satte ham i stand til å heve sig over de omskiftelser hans liv førte med sig, og til å bevare sin sinnsro når vanskeligheter meldte sig.

Menneskeheten hilser Kristen Videnskap velkommen, fordi den gir oss det lenge eftertraktede kompass som kan lede oss, svak som vår tro på det gode kan være. Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av denne store religion, har gitt verden den fullstendige og bevislige definisjon av Gud med hvilken den kan prøve enhver tanke, beveggrunn og handling. I Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* har hun skrevet (s. 275): "For å kunne forstå tilværelsens virkelighet og orden i dens Videnskap må du begynne med å anse Gud som det guddommelige Prinsipp for alt som virkelig er til." I samme avsnitt sier hun videre: "All substans, intelligens, visdom, tilværelse, udødelighet, årsak og virkning hører hjemme i Gud." Her er et kompass som ikke følger de legemlige sansers tilsynelatende tiltrekning og er upåvirket av personlig hengivenhet eller uvilje. Det peker uforstyrrelig hen til Gud. Når vi følger dets anvisninger, finner vi at vi ikke lengere kastes frem og tilbake på ukjente havs larmende bølger, og vi føres inn i rolige havner.

Det faller oss ikke vanskelig å innrømme at det å anse Gud "som det guddommelige Prinsipp for alt som virkelig er til," ikke er et ringe eller lett arbeide for de fleste av oss. Vi er påvirket av nedarvede legemlige eiendommeligheter kan hende og ofte av tendenser opdragelsen har gitt oss, og er som følge derav tilbøielige til å tro at en ond makt arbeider imot oss. Vi kan endog være sterkt fristet til å frykte at vi aldri vil bli sterk nok til å overvinne det onde inneni oss eller utenfor oss. Kristen Videnskap roper med kraftig stemme: "Vær ikke redd! Hvad gjør det om bølgene slår høit og himmelen over dig er sort? Følg ditt kompass; hverken stormer eller forrederiske klipperev kan få det til å avvike fra den retning Gud har gitt det. Begynn ennu en gang med å anse Gud 'som det guddommelige Prinsipp for alt som virkelig er til'. Benekt det ondes tilsynelatende makt til å vende op ned på eller endog å sette sig op imot denne tilværelsens enerådende kjensgjerning. Gled dig over at du kan og er villig til å følge dette kompass. Utfallet vil ufravikelig svare til den styrke og klarhet med hvilken du holder fast ved din forståelse av at Gud i sannhet er, som den Hellige Skrift erklærer (Salme 46:2), 'en hjelp i trengsler funnet såre stor'."

For å kunne gjøre effektiv bruk av det åndelige kompass som Kristen Videnskap gir oss, må vi ha kjærlighet i hjertet og hender som er villige til å ta imot. Frykt, hat og uvitenhet bidrar til å dysse oss i søvn når vi årvåkent skulde iaktta vårt kompass for å sikre oss at vi ikke tar feil av retningen. Vi må nære kjærlighet til Gud og takknemlighet for Hans godhet, uttrykt ikke bare i tilbedelse, men i kjærlige handlinger mot andre mennesker. Mrs. Eddys liv er et opholet eksempel på lydighet mot Guds ledelse. Uten å la sig skremme av motstand og forfølgelse stolte hun på at Gud vilde lede henne, og var forvisset om at vi kan fullbyrde Hans hensikter alene ved å elske. Det lar sig ikke motsi at intet annet kjennetegn så tydelig betegner den sanne kristne som tillit til det gode. Ved hjelp av Kristen Videnskap kan enhver finne en sikker og trygg kurs henover de opprørte hav og nå frem til en fredfull ankerplass.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1940

M. I. T. Opens Its 15th Open House Exhibit

Wonders of research are shown in many departments through which visitors roam at will.

With several hundred exhibits arranged and operated by students eager to demonstrate what their college training is fitting them to do, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today pronounced "open sesame" upon its laboratories, museums, lecture halls, and shops; and thousands took advantage of this opportunity to get a glimpse beyond the maze of glass tubing, intricate machinery, and mathematical formulae and learn how the Institute is striving "to aid Mankind, Industry, and Technology." Until 6 o'clock this evening, Tech's fifteenth Open House will pulse with activity from basement to roof and from one end of its labyrinthine corridors to the other.

Visitors were enabled to carry away souvenirs of their dip into the world of natural science in the form of records of one's voice, aluminum paper weights of the Technology "Mens et Manus" seal cast in the foundry, and vacuum tubes with visitors' initials in them which light up, all made "while-u-wait."

Laboratory Showings

Shining efficiently in a new coat of ivory, green, orange, and black paint, the steam and hydraulic laboratory throbbed with the beat of single, double and triple-expansion reciprocating steam engines, turbines, pumps, compressors, and the numerous auxiliaries of a modern power plant. Rope cables up to an eight-inch circumference, specimens of wood, metal and concrete of sundry shapes, were pulled, pushed, twisted, or bent to determine accurately just how much they "could take it."

Research in the conversion of solar energy into forms useful to man, only one phase of which is the much publicized domestic house heating, is at present not considered economically feasible in winter climates such as Boston's. A small cottage, however, which serves as a laboratory in this investigation was open for inspection.

Experiments Made

Experiments, lectures, and demonstrations by both members of the faculty and of the student body constituted another educational side of Open House. Prof. Ernest C. Huntress, whose showing of "chemiluminescence" in former years has proven popular, again performed a series of experiments in Organic Chemistry. That temperature known as absolute zero, or 459.6 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, which would make Little America seem like a South Sea island in comparison, was closely approximated in a demonstration by Dr. Samuel C. Collins before absorbed audiences. Glass blowing by an Institute expert, and physics lectures by students were also a part of the extensive program.

A greatly improved fully automatic railway system was displayed by the department of Civil Engineering, consisting of 400 feet of track and ten trains and every type of safety device known for the prevention of railroad mishaps. Investigation of stress distribution in various forms of structures by the photoelastic and other methods was also a part of this department's exhibit.

U. S. Displays

Two secret service agents, who accompanied a large display of counterfeit money loaned for the occasion by the United States Treasury Department, lectured and showed slides about the collection. Other government exhibits were those of the new Garand rifle, which is being adopted by the United States Army; of pontoon bridges; and of signal corps equipment.

Architectural and City Planning designs, placed in two galleries in the new Rogers Building, proved attractive to many of the guests. Museums, such as the Dard Hunter Paper Museum, and the Nautical Museum, also drew large groups.

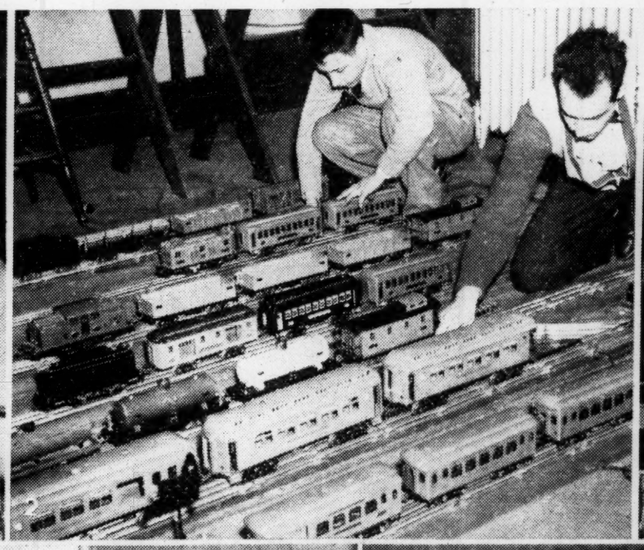
The Sailing Pavilion, center for the seasoned and the embryo "old salts," was open to public inspection all day, and the Tech dinghies were to be seen in action. Walker Memorial, recreational and extra-curricular building, presented some idea of what a Tech man does in his spare time.

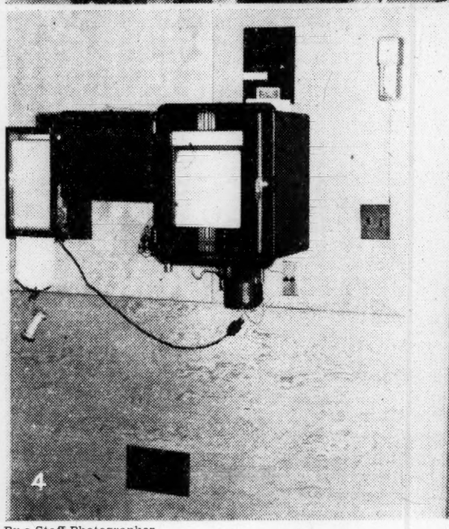
Of the numerous other attractions were an exhibit of slide rules and mathematical models; stereoscopic drawings, a comparatively recent development; blind landing equipment for airplanes which is being evolved in co-operation with the Government; the hydraulic and the automotive laboratories; television research; student projects in the Hobby House; x-ray and microscopic examination of metals; textile research; the huge Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel in action, and students at work in the ship model shop.

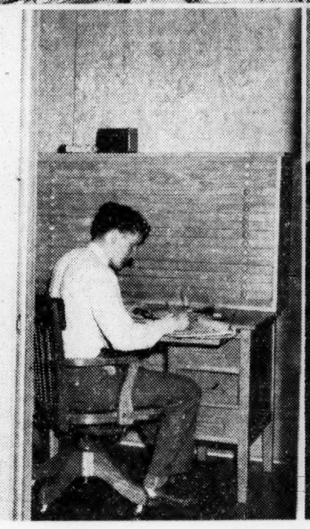
Closed Mill Plant Is Soon to Reopen

GILBERTVILLE, Mass., April 27 (AP)—Laurence N. Lavine, Vice-President of Tyrex Products Company of Massachusetts, has announced his company had purchased the closed Gilbert Mills to establish a concern which would employ 200 persons. Tyrex, a rubber products concern, is a subsidiary of a Norfolk, Va., company.

M. I. T. Invites You to Come and Sample







By a Staff Photographer

A Lot of Things at Open House Table

(1) Joseph Anthony fits a template to a model of a 30-square-meter sloop in the model-cutting shop of the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. (2) "I've been working on the railroad" is the theme song for these students in the Department of Civil Engineering, who are loading up the "yards" prior to operation of this completely automatic model railway system from a switchboard which is equipped with such an array of safety devices as to make mishaps practically impossible. (3) Henry A. Wayringer, expert glass blower for the Department of Chemistry, prepares some delicate apparatus to be used in a research project. Glass candlesticks were among the objects Mr. Wayringer made in public demonstrations during the afternoon. (4) "A wee hoose" that serves as a laboratory for research on the conversion of solar energy for heating, only one of several phases of the problem to harness "Old Sol" that Technology is investigating. Byron Woertz feels quite comfortable without his coat, although spring is late in arriving, and the coal bin has made way for a rumpus room. (5) In the Illuminations Laboratory, the popular new fluorescent type of lighting and several styles of the more familiar incandescent bulbs are set side by side for comparison. "We prefer not to commit ourselves," say Everett Sipsey and David Shapiro in regard to the relative merits of each lamp.

Budget Fight Threatens Upheaval in Cambridge

Possibility of a drastic change in the form of Government in Cambridge if the record high budget submitted by the Mayor, with its accompanying $7 tax jump, is accepted was seen today by economy-minded members of the City Council.

In the meantime, the status of the budget remained a mystery following the refusal of the Council last night to reconsider its action on April 23 when it rejected the figure submitted by Mayor John W. Lyons.

Mr. Lyons, who was present in the Council Chamber last night when the move to reconsider was defeated by a 9 to 5 vote, declared that his budget would take effect at noon today. He based his belief on the theory that the Council had failed to act legally on the budget within the 60 days allowed them by statute.

Council Thinks Otherwise

On the other hand, members of the Council held to the belief that the Mayor's failure to submit another budget by May 10 would result in the 1939 figures being adopted.

Defending the action of the Council in rejecting the Mayor's budget, Councilor Francis J. Roche pointed out that the vote was in effect a rejection of the individual items of the budget as well as the schedule as a whole.

The State law on Municipal finance provides that items be approved or rejected individually, and it is on this point that the question of legality appears to hinge.

Says Leadership Failed

Criticising the Mayor's failure to bring a new program to the Council Chamber last night, Councilor Henry D. Winslow, member of the economic bloc, said today:

"In neglecting to bring a new budget to the Council as was urged by myself and others, Mr. Lyons failed to take the leadership with which he is vested under the Plan B form of city government. If the Mayor would exercise his leadership he would find the Council ready to co-operate with him."

It may be necessary for the perplexing budget problem to be taken to court for settlement, it has been pointed out. Any group of 10 taxpayers may stay the budget by obtaining a writ of prohibition to prevent the Mayor from expending funds. A long-drawn-out court battle would result in severe curtailment of many services and might result in further fiscal problems for the city, observers today said.

Rhode Island and Bay State Set for Presidential Tests

The pre-convention Presidential race will hit its stride in New England next week when the candidates, now stepping out in well-balanced, experienced style, test their strength on Massachusetts and Rhode Island courses, a little less than two months before the first of the national conventions begins.

The first of these local contests will come in the Rhode Island Republican State Convention meeting in the Hotel Biltmore in Providence on Monday, and the second in the Presidential preference primary in Massachusetts the following day.

In each of these competitions, as indeed in the pre-convention maneuvering of each New England State, observers will watch with interest, first, the efforts of G. O. P. leaders to keep their slates unpledged "before Philadelphia" in the face of onslaughts of Party rebels committed to particular candidates, and, second, the losing efforts of Democratic party chieftains to keep neutral "until Chicago" as between the candidacies of President Roosevelt and Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Rhode Island Convention

In Rhode Island, a split between the Administration of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and other sectors of the Republican Party, which arose during the session of the Legislature just closed, has paved the way for a probable insurgent attempt to win the State convention to the candidacy of Thomas E. Dewey, in defiance of the expressed wishes of Governor Vanderbilt and the Republican State Committee.

A group headed by former Assistant United States Attorney General Charles P. Sisson, a personal friend and now a campaign aide of Mr. Dewey, hopes to sway the convention in the direction it believes popular sentiment takes among the Republican voters of the State—the candidacy of the youthful New York District Attorney.

The outcome of the convention balloting will determine not only whether the Rhode Island delegation of eight goes to Philadelphia unpledged or pledged to Mr Dewey, but whether Governor Vanderbilt, who himself matches the youth and crusading zeal of the New York Presidential aspirant, can retain his slackening control of the party organization.

It will not be until May 24 that Democrats in Rhode Island will meet to pick their convention delegates. So far they have successfully dodged a choice between President Roosevelt and Mr. Farley. Party leaders almost unanimously have come out with enthusiasm for the Postmaster General, with the proviso that the President does not run

Massachusetts Primary

The Massachusetts Primary, second of the two preference primaries in this corner of the Country, also will be marked by an attempt of an independent G. O. P. faction to win convention seats for Dewey delegates. Whether the attempt succeeds or not, a large write-in vote for Mr. Dewey is expected.

The delegate-battle in behalf of Mr. Dewey is one of the strangest on record. It is being conducted entirely without authorization of Mr. Dewey, in fact, in face of his almost categorical disapproval. In the second place, the delegates seeking election in his behalf are not officially pledged to him, and therefore his name will not appear anywhere on the ballots. In the third place, the group which has promised to vote for Mr. Dewey are old-age pension advocates, led by William H. McMasters, who climbed aboard the Dewey bandwagon when they found the Presidential candidate's name drew more votes to themselves than the old cry of old-age pensions.

No competent observer believes the McMasters slate has the slightest chance to win, but the size of its vote will be carefully analyzed as a clue to Mr. Dewey's popularity in this State.

Among the Democrats, the preferential primary will be a relatively simple matter. Only one full slate has been filed—that backed by Party leaders and formally pledged to the candidacy of Mr. Farley. Leaders are divided, however, as to what to do should Mr. Roosevelt also be a candidate. Undoubtedly, many of the delegates would bolt Mr. Farley for the President.

John L. Blackman, Jr.

Destroyer Put In Commission Before Finish

A christening ceremony without a launching was the unusual event at the Boston Navy Yard today, when a new destroyer—the Walke—was both christened and commissioned. The craft, a light destroyer costing about $4,000,000, is a 1,500-ton displacement vessel, built in the drydock at the Navy Yard. As soon as the hull was sufficiently complete to float the vessel, the drydock was flooded and the craft taken alongside a pier to be finished, releasing the space in the drydock for another keel to be laid.

Today, the ceremony that normally would be held when the craft floated out of the drydock, took place, with Mrs. Clarence Dillon of New York, officiating. She is a grandniece of Rear Admiral Henry Walke, a Civil War hero for whom the ship is named. Immediately after the craft was given the name Walke, Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, read orders from Washington, authorizing the placing in commission of the new vessel, flags were run up, while officers and crew lined up on the aft deck, and the vessel became an active unit of the Navy.

The Walke, authorized Jan. 12, 1937, has a speed of better than 40 knots, and carries five-inch guns, and several torpedo tubes. The keel was laid May 31, 1938.

Conservation Theme for Arbor Day

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Except for the usual official ceremonies and ambitious new tree-planting projects of the Boston Park Department and the Metropolitan District Commission, the emphasis as Massachusetts observes Arbor Day today is more on conservation than on new planting.

The M. D. C. is planting nearly 200,000 four-year-old trees, most of them in the Blue Hills Reservation and the Middlesex Fellsway. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will start the Park Department's project of planting 120 trees in various parts of the city, today.

Park Commissioner William Long said today that 5,000 trees will be planted during the Spring.

But the day was chosen by the State Fire Warden, M. C. Hutchins, and by Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forests and Parks Association, to issue ringing appeals for extreme caution in guarding against fires by those visiting the forests.

Main Roads Cleared

Immense strides have been made in clearing hurricane fallen trees, Fire Warden Hutchins stated, especially along the main roads where hazards are greatest, but on backroads the tangle is still serious—more so this year than last, in the opinion of Mr. Hutchins—because the timber is drier.

Last year, he explained, roots of many trees still functioned sufficiently to keep the wood green. Such a situation, however, does not obtain this year. The most encouraging aspect has been the heavy rains this April.

Fire organizations will be especially alert, Mr. Hutchins said, expecting to duplicate last year's record, when—although there were a larger number of fires than usual—the total loss was held to a new low record.

To America's earliest settlers trees furnished materials for houses and fuel, but were not regarded in a particularly friendly light because of the problems entailed in clearing fields for farming. Destruction of trees was wholesale and unplanned as the new Nation advanced into its western frontier.

The function of trees in the agricultural scheme of things, their service in securing a watershed and limiting floods was totally ignored by the pioneer settlers. There were some who had the vision to see the consequences, and, in fact, as early as the 1870s the West experienced some of these consequences.

Faced With Drought

Nebraska, particularly, was faced with droughts, and J. Morton Sterling, at that time a member of the State Board of Agriculture, perceived that wanton destruction of trees had aggravated the situation. He proposed that April 10, 1872, he set aside as "tree planting day."

The suggestion was received with enthusiasm, especially among school authorities, with the result that 1,000,000 trees were planted in Nebraska on that one day alone.

Federal Move Made in Milk Market Case

The United States Government today took action to bring into line mile dealers in Greater Boston who are failing to comply with the Federal Milk marketing regulations. Special Assistant Attorney General John A. Canavan brought suit today in the Federal District Court against seven Greater Boston dealers asking the Clerk to issue injunctions compelling them to live up to the regulations.

The dealers, the suit claims, have failed to file reports of the amount of milk that they handle and therefore the Government is unable to determine the amounts which they owe to the milk equalization pool and the expenses of the milk marketing administration. One hundred and thirty suits have already been brought to enforce compliance.

$1,000,000 Awaits a Project

Trustees of the George Robert White Fund, who have a $1,000,000 surplus which can be used for public works of beauty and utility, have decided to hold a public hearing early in June to allow proponents of a municipal stadium, a recreational center, gymnasiums, wading pools, youth centers, a museum, and a planetarium to present their viewpoints.

The Trustees have not found it an easy task to spend this $1,000,000, which has accumulated in recent years from the earnings of the $6,000,000 bequest to the city of Boston. It must be used for works of public benefit which the city would not, in the ordinary course of events, provide.

The fund provides no money for maintenance. That means the Trustees must find something which will not saddle the city with heavy operating expenses.

There has been much discussion of the proposal to build a municipal stadium, but the Trustees realize there is powerful opposition as well as powerful support for this project. New quarters for the New England Museum of Natural History have been proposed, and private groups have offered to supply funds for maintenance. However, this brings up the troublesome question of whether White Fund money can be pooled with funds from other sources. This question has prevented any collaboration of federal agencies in White Fund projects.

Tonight's the Night To Set Clock Ahead

Tonight's the night to set the family clock forward one hour—if you wish to be one with your neighbors tomorrow in charting your day on Daylight Saving Time.

Railroads and other carriers make new schedules effective at 2:01 a. m., Sunday, but there's nothing in the law that requires citizens to make the switch at that particular time.

Chinese Schools Seek U. S. Books

The need for American books for use in the Universities of China was disclosed in a letter received by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Managing Director of the Chinese Service Bureau in Boston, from Yenching University at Peiping.

"American books are expensive, due to the high rates of exchange between American dollars and the kind of paper currency we use here," Prof. Bliss Wiant of the University staff wrote. "One American dollar is worth nearly enough to provide food for a month for a student—this may give you an idea of how much a book would cost."

"If you or your friends have piano or vocal music," the letter continues, "by such masters as Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, or Brahms and would be willing to donate it . . . it would help us in a very effective way."

Donations of such books may be sent directly to Prof. Bliss Wiant, Music Department, Yenching University, Peiping, China, or to the Chinese Service Bureau, 900 Statler Building, Boston, from where it will be forwarded.

Sullivan in Race Against Fitzgerald

Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton will formally announce his candidacy for Register of Deeds of Suffolk County about May 10, and thus fire the opening gun of his campaign to unseat the veteran W. T. A. Fitzgerald, who has held that position for 34 years.

Mr. Sullivan's announcement will come about the time of the annual entertainment of the "Parkway 44," prominent Democratic political club in West Roxbury, at which he and Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be prominent guests.

Although Mr. Fitzgerald's long tenure indicates his strength, some observers accord a good chance to his young opponent, who worsted the supposedly secure City Councilor Edward Gallagher in a surprise finish in the 1937 election. Mr. Sullivan claims the support of Mayor Tobin's organization, and of a majority of the City Councilors.

Stamp Club Cachet Honors Braintree

A cachet to be issued by the Granite City Stamp Club of Quincy in connection with the 300th anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Braintree will carry a map of Old Braintree, and the profiles of two Presidents of the United States, John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

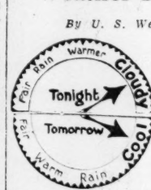
The cachet is expected to be ready for distribution May 20. It was designed by Georgianna C. Lane of Quincy, a member of the Club.

The map includes Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, and Holbrook, which were original parts of Old Braintree.

The tercentenary is being celebrated in both Quincy and Braintree and the cachet is the contribution of the Quincy Club to the observance.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, continued cool tonight with lowest temperatures in the upper 30's. Moderate northerly to northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair in the interior, mostly cloudy on the coast tonight and Sunday; continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds, mostly northerly, except fresh northeast off Massachusetts coast; mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, fresh northerly winds; partly cloudy tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	50	New Orleans	64	78
Chicago	42	50	New York	44	60
Denver	46	59	Norfolk	50	57
Helena	31	51	Philadelphia	50	62
Kansas City	52	62	St. Louis	45	59
Los Angeles	49	60	San Francisco	50	59
Miami	67	83	Washington	50	59
Minneapolis	42	61			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 27.
B—Maximum, April 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:26 p. m., E. S. T.; height, 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 4:43 a. m., E. D. T.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 5:23 p. m., E. D. T.; height, 8.6 feet.
Monday, 5:41 a. m., E. D. T.; height, 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:09 p. m., E. S. T., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:10 p. m., E. D. T., Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan. 6:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Majestic—
"Salvation," by Sholem Asch, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Troupe. Starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinee Saturday (Last day).

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Granny Get Your Gun." 2:05, 5:20, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Young as You Feel," with the Jones Family. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "Of Mice and Men," starring Burgess Meredith and Betty Field. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.

Exeter—
"Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field and Lon Chaney, Jr. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Honeymoon Deferred." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Louise," with Grace Moore. Also "The House of the Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay and George Sanders.

Fenway—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 1:05, 4:35, 8.

Fine Arts—
"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," Italian prize film, starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "March of Time." 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"My Son, My Son!" with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne and Lewis Hayward. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. Also "On Their Own," with the Jones Family. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Calling Phil Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Torpedo Raider," with Barry MacKay and Betty Balfour. 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:05. Also "The Showdown" with William Boyd. 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 7:30. Stage: Al Bernie, Harry Savoy, Cappy Barra Harmonica Ensemble, and the Novak Sisters. 1:20, 5:10, 9.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," Isle of Columbus-Haiti," John Nesbitt's Passing Parade—"Mark Carleton," "Fashions for Play Hours," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Calling Phil Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

State—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

Telepix—
March of Time—American Youth: The Northwest Mounted Police: Stockholm, Sweden, tour; "Farewell Vienna," and other shorts. Continuous.

Tremont—
"Destry Rides Again," with James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. Also "Rose Marie," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters. Also "Another Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy.

Trans-Lux—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Suicide Legion." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

University—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy in "Northwest Passage." 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Uptown—
"The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4:45, 8:35. Also "I Take This Woman." 2:30, 6:20, 10:10.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Weymouth, in Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street, East Weymouth, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Medford High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Margret Kurkjian, pianist; Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Song recital by Mrs. Marion Haynes. Miss Frances E. Coolidge and Mr. John Hardy, Bernice Vinal, accompanist. 8.

Museum Of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Picasso by Miss Adlow. Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mr. Dunham. Also Museum Hour for Children on Mexican Art and Crafts (motion pictures). 2:30.

Jordan Hall—
Final concert of the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Howard Goding, piano soloist. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 3:30.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—
First in the series of Bach concerts by the Longy School of Music. E. Power Biggs, organist. 4.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—
Second in the series of Bach concerts by the Longy School of Music. Erwin Bodky and Everett Helm, directors. 8:30.

Town Forest Plan for Plot Taken for Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETON, N. H.—This small Strafford County Town is turning a 320-acre plot of land it has taken over for taxes into a town forest with the expectations that it will grow in value, provide an income, and provide employment.

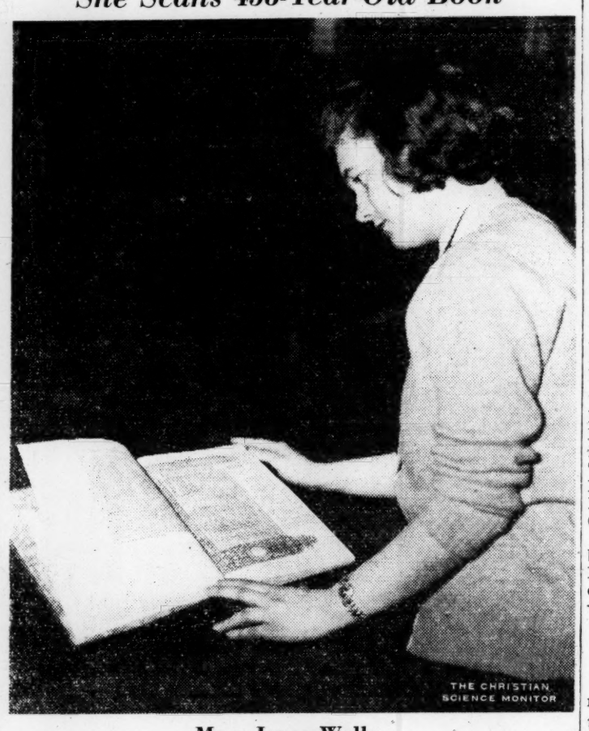
For a number of years the town has been in possession of this plot. The Selectmen were authorized to dispose of it but the best offer was $500. So at Town Meeting the voters authorized the Selectmen to establish the tract as a town forest.

Improved forest management practices are to be adopted in the operation of the tract. The State Forestry Department is co-operating in mapping the tract so that the volume and types of various trees standing on the lot will be known. From this study the management policy will be mapped. It will be determined what types of trees should be encouraged to grow on the lot. It will also be possible to determine the annual growth.

Improved forestry practices call for establishment of such a base so that cuttings will be less than the yield. To increase the stand, make it selective and build up the quality of the stand are also objectives.

Forestry experts are interested to render their assistance in such as the town is making because they feel that the adoption of forest management policies in such cases will encourage private woodlot owners to adopt such policies.

She Scans 458-Year-Old Book



Mary Joyce Wells

Wellesley senior examines one of the few copies remaining of the first edition of Euclid's Elements of Geometry, recently received at the Wellesley College Library.

Wellesley Gets Old Euclid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — A rare first edition of Euclid's Elements of Geometry, printed in Venice on May 25, 1482, ten years before Columbus set sail for America, has just been received as a new addition to the Treasure Room of the Wellesley College Library. This mathematical textbook, presented to Wellesley by the Class of 1905, was given in memory of the honorary member of their class, Ellen Fitz Pendleton, teacher of Mathematics, 1886-1911, Dean of the College, 1901-1911, President, 1911-1936.

Between the covers of this well-known text given here in the latin version, may be traced the mental struggles of students-of-old as they strove to grasp the logic of Euclid's geometric theorems. Torn pages and margins worn through by constant thumbing have been skillfully mended by unknown hands. Proof that this edition had at one time been laid aside in some dark corner is evidenced by the small deft perforations of bookworms.

Besides the age of this edition, the book possesses other attributes to make it an especially valuable acquisition. On the first page of the textbook is a woodcut border, the handicraft of the printer, Erhard Radolt. Likewise many of the pages are adorned with delicately ornamented capital letters, each of which differs enough from the others to show the artist's fertility in design. And then for the first time in the history of printing, a long series of mathematical diagrams were set into the margins of this book as illustrations of the text, serving as the prototype for similar diagramatic explanations in more than one thousand succeeding editions.

The purpose of collecting rare old first editions at Wellesley, according to Miss McCrum, head librarian, is to present the student with original forms in which great discoveries in learning first reached humanity.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 1 p. m., beginning April 29, WORL, 920kc.

Melrose Man Heads Masons Of 32d Degree

At the regular Triennial Rendezvous of the Massachusetts Consistory, held last evening in the Masonic Temple, Boylston Street, Norman K. Wiggin of Melrose was elected Commander-in-Chief of that body. Mr. Wiggin has had a long active career in Masonic circles.

Other officers elected were: Winthrop J. Cushing, 32d Degree, First Lieut. Commander; Ethelbert V. Graybill, 32d Degree, Second Lieut. Commander; Edward H. Kittredge, 32d Degree, Orator; Bert E. Holland, 33d Degree, Treasurer; Frank B. Lawler, 33d Degree, Secretary; Robert W. Meyers, 32d Degree, Master of Ceremonies.

Almon B. Cilley, 33d, assisted by Fred M. Goodwin, 33d, as Master of Ceremonies, installed the elected officers. Many officers and visitors from all parts of the State were present to witness the degree work that followed.

Heads Masons

Norman K. Wiggin

Melrose man elected Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts Consistory.

Freighter Tells Of Escaping Shell

Completing a five-and-a-half-month voyage around the world, the American freighter Steel Engineer arrived at Boston this week with more than 8,000 tons of cargo, of which nearly 1,000 tons is being discharged here.

Capt. George P. Shanahan reported that when the vessel was off Algiers a 12-inch shell fell into the water about a quarter of a mile ahead of the steamer. He threw the wheel hard over and sped away from the vicinity. Later he learned by radio that the shot had been fired by a French shore battery which was engaged in target practice, but he declared today that he had not received any warning by radio of contemplated target shooting.

M. I. T. Plans Summer Study For Engineers

Supplementing regular summer courses for graduate and undergraduate students, a program of four technical conferences and 13 special advanced courses has been announced by Prof. Raymond D. Douglass, Chairman of the Summer Session at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The program is planned primarily to meet requirements of graduate engineers who wish to be brought up-to-date in the technical background of their professions, Professor Douglass stated.

"This is particularly important," he added, "in the constantly broadening fields of physics, chemistry, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, and food technology in which the engineer now feels the need of post-industrial courses in which significant technical information, carefully selected from the rapidly accumulating mass of scientific knowledge, is evaluated by the standards of sound engineering practice."

Special summer courses include such subjects as ceramics; principles of textile analysis; statistical methods; food technology; graphics for teachers of mechanical drawing; photoelasticity; spectroscopy and its applications; principles and techniques, legislation, and administration in city planning; and theoretical and applied physics and physics of matter in the colloidal state.

Tchaikovsky Honored

The Arts in Boston

With yesterday's symphony concert—the last Friday reunion of the season but one—Dr. Koussevitzky opened his informal festival in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter Ilitsch Tchaikovsky (May 7, 1840) by playing the "Pathétique" Symphony. On Monday and Tuesday he will play the Fourth, and for the final concerts of the season, the following Friday and Saturday, the Fifth. On each of these three programs the Tchaikovsky work is preceded by a Beethoven symphony of contrasted character; yesterday the Eighth, Monday and Tuesday the Fourth, next Friday and Saturday the Second.

Of the performance of the "Pathétique" yesterday it is of course possible to speak only in terms of the highest praise. Dr. Koussevitzky is the supreme interpreter of Tchaikovsky and the Boston Symphony is probably the only orchestra which could meet his demands in this work. The audience was so stirred at the close of the third movement that it broke the rule against applause between movements, and the conductor, far from rebuking the listeners, invited the players to share the tribute. After the subtly graduated pianissimo of the close, there was not only prolonged handclapping but stamping and shouts of approval. The performance was a magnificent manifestation of collaboration between an imaginative conductor and a virtuosic orchestra.

Some of the emotional and dramatic drive which imbued the Tchaikovsky was also evident in the Beethoven, and here it was less in order, both in respect of the nature of the work and in respect of its function on the program. This symphony is essentially a light and pleasant piece. It is true that the first movement is marked "Con brio," but this is obviously intended to be a Con brio with a difference; not like that of the Fifth Symphony, but one more suitable to the essence of the music. Dr. Koussevitzky obtained a brilliant performance of the symphony, but by taking the two Allegros at a furious pace and by using too much black-and-white in both his dynamics and his tempi throughout, he did less than justice to a charming work.

L. A. S.

Revue Postponed

Opening of "Keep Off the Grass," the new musical scheduled for Monday night at the Shubert, has been postponed to Tuesday evening because of complications in lighting and scenery. Tickets for Monday night will be good Tuesday; those for Tuesday should be exchanged for later performances.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks"; transcribed.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in a Dictionary," Prof. John C. Scammell.
8:15 p. m.—"Science Today"; transcribed.

For Sunday, April 28

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian-American group.
3:30 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Albanian-American Group.
4:30 p. m.—Special program, auspices of Foreign Mission Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—"Evensong."
6:00 p. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. John U. Harris, Trinity Church, Boston.
6:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature: 'The Tempest and Its Calm.'" Prof. John C. Scammell.
7:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
7:15 p. m.—"Music for Strings."
7:30 p. m.—"America's Heritage from Holland." Prof. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	690kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Drake Relays	Johnny McGee's Orchestra; **Pres. Contreras' address to Venezuelan Congress**	Spelling Bee	**Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	"Starlit Hawaiians"
3:15	Drake Relays		Spelling Bee		Organ Concert
3:30	News: National		Spelling Bee	**Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Folk Festival		Spelling Bee		"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; college debate	Club Matinee: variety	Spelling Bee	**Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15		Club Matinee: variety	Spelling Bee		"Consolairs"
4:30	Peace talk	Sport program	Spelling Bee	**Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	Musicale
4:45	Piano soloist	Club Matinee: variety	Spelling Bee		"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Drake Relays	"Radio Magic"; drama	Penn Relays; "Campus Capers"; variety	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Drake Relays	Gus Steck's Orchestra		Junior Broadcasting Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The Human Adventure"; drama	Junior Firefighters; Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Penn Relays; "Campus Capers"	Frank Ryan, sports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45					News Service
6:00	News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**		Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	**"People's Platform: informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake"; Dr. Bernard Myers	Bach Music Festival; Whittier College, Calif.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	**"Sky Blazers": dramatization**	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	News Service
7:30		Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"		Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Benny Goodman's Orch.			"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters"; dramatization	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Landmarks of Radio Drama"	**New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs.**	"Hans Buchwald's Hour of Music"
8:15		**War news and comment**			
8:30	Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Del Brissette's Orchestra	Chamber of Commerce	The Rhythmettes
8:45		Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Del Brissette's Orchestra	Dinner to Boston Bees	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade: Mark Warnow's Orchestra; soloists	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Hoosier Hot Shots; Glen Wilty's Orchestra	**"Children's Crusade for Children"**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			"Death Valley Days": dramatization	The Playboys	
9:30	"Saturday Night			**Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings"**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Serenade"				
10:00	**"War Debts," talks**	**NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini, conductor**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalist	Will Bradley's Orchestra	News Service
10:15	Sports; news		Freddy Martin's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Music; weather		Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	The Islanders
10:45				"Music by Moonlight"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	**NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini, conductor**	News Service	Old Dominion Barn Dance	"Sportoscope"
11:15			Weather Service		The Argentines
11:30	Dance Orchestra	News; Weather; Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	'Day's End"
11:45	Dance Orchestra		Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning Prelude"	War news; Music	European News; Organ and xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:15		Instrumental trio		Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song Circle'	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45		"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	**News of Europe**	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Bob Edge, sports		"Tom Terris"		'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	'Religion for Every Day'; roundtable	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.				Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air.	NBC String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air.	NBC String Quartet		"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	"Southernaires"; Negro male quartet	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"		Ross Trio; vocal		Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church	News; "Invitation to Music"; recordings	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church		St. Paul's Service		'Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Old South Church	Happby Jim Parsons	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	
11:45	Old South Church	Weather; Music	St. Paul's Service		The Italian Hour
12:00	News; weather	**Music Hall: Gounod's "Faust" with Charlotte Symon; Jan Peerce; L. Alvari; Robert Weede**	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Piano soloist		'Washington Snapshots'	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir		"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45			"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	**"Pilgrimage of Poetry"**	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30	**"Democracy in Action": drama**	News Service	Negro Congress speaker	Dr. John H. Finley memorial program	Portuguese Hour
1:45		Al and Lee Reiser's Or.	"Silver Strings"		Portuguese Hour
2:00	**Salute to the Americas**	**Great Plays: David Belasco's "The Return of Peter Grimm"; H. MacFayden, director**	Drama and music	Symphonietta	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15			Drama and music	Symphonietta	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30	'News and Rhythm'		**University of Chicago Round Table**	"Mystery History"; quiz program	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45	'News and Rhythm'				Joseph Tall's Program
3:00	**New York Philharmonic - Symphony Or.; John Barbirolli, conductor;**	"Choosing Your Job"	'I Want a Divorce"; dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15		Foreign Policy Assn.		Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30		"Tapestry Musicale"	**News from Europe**	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:45		"Tapestry Musicale"	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Benny Kruger's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies.
4:00	**Deems Taylor, commentator**	"National Vespers"	Woody Herman's Orch.	American Legion Americanism Meeting	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
4:15		"National Vespers"	Woody Herman's Orch.		
4:30	**"Pursuit of Happiness"; variety**	News; Basin Street Chamber Music Society	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	"Nobody's Children"; orphans' histories	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
5:00	Your Band & Mine	Moylan Sisters, songs	Paul Barron's Orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church of the Air
5:15	Your Band & Mine	"Garden Gossip"	Three Cheers; vocal	Network speaker	
5:30	Your Band & Mine	"Voice of Hawaii"	"From Hollywood Today"; vocalists; orch.	"Rendezvous with Ramona"	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Movie talk	"Voice of Hawaii"			"Silent People"; drama
6:00	**Silver Theater: "Days of Grace"**	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Musical Steelmakers"; variety program	News Service
6:15		Religious program			Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30	"Melody Ranch" with Gene Autry	"Beat the Band"; quiz program	News Service	"Show of the Week"; Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Religious program
6:45			Baseball News		Religious program
7:00	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**Jack Benny Program: comedy; orchestra**	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**		"Supper Dance"	'The Friendly Singer'
7:30	**"The Adventures of Ellery Queen"**	"Magnolia Blossoms"	Bandwagon: Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Wm. H. McMasters, talk	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45		Fisk Jubilee Choir		**News from Berlin**	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00	Raymond Scott's Orchestra; N. Wynn	**Tschaikowsky Memorial Program: Madame Natalie Rimsky-Korsakoff; NBC Symphony Orch.**	**Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; guests; orch.**	**American Forum: "America's Policy Toward Insular Possessions of Foreign Countries"**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15					
8:30	'So You Think You Know Music'; news		**"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**		'Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45					
9:00	**Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra; Rose Bampton, soprano.**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Piano duet
9:15		'The Parker Family'		'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Cottage Hawaiians
9:30		Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of Familiar Music"	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Variety program
9:45		'Sports Newsreel"		'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Variety program
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program.	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest	Interlude: **"Symphonic Hour"; Marion Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Concert Orch.; chorus**	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15					Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30	Sports; News	'Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	**NBC String Quartet**		News Service
10:45	Organ recital		**NBC String Quartet**		"Let's Dance"
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	New England Fellowship Program
11:15	M. Ayres' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsody" with Sophisticated Ladies	
11:30	Louis Armstrong's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	The McFarland Twins	'Day's End"
11:45		"Music You Want"	Teddy Powell's Orch.		News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	'Singing Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	'Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	hillbilly group	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; drama	Agricultural talk	Studio speakers
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie"	'Carters of Elm Street'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	'Know Your Money'	Leslie Parker, tenor.
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"; transcriptions	'Hymns of All Churches'	News Service	'Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Jean Evans, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Road to Romance"	News Service
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Sport program	
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	**Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game, described by Jim Britt**	'Western Serenade"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	Richard Maxwell	"Just Plain Bill"	'Vic and Sade"; sketch		Organ Concert
4:00	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	**Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game, described by Jim Britt**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	League of Nations Program; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch		Consolairs
4:45	Negro Male Quartet		"Young Widder Brown"		'Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Don Bestor's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Exploring Music"	Don Bestor's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Summertime Sports.	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	'Youth in the Toils'	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	News commentator	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy serial drama	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45			"Stage Door Memories"		'Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time"; vocalists; orch.	"Little Ol' Hollywood"; interviews	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz program	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15					Camera Club of the Air
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo. Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor; symphonic orchestra**	"Mystery Hall"; drama and music	Studio program
8:45		"True or False"			Piano duet
9:00	**Theater: Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Taylor in "Smilin' Through"**	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Francis E. Kelly, political talk	**Alec Templeton Time: piano; chorus; orch.**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	
9:30				Morton Gould's Orchestra; Jimmy Shields	'Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	**Eastman School Symphony Orchestra**	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	'Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Concert Orchestra	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	**Address by Thomas E. Dewey**	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather		Mickey Alpert's Orch.		Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	**News; 'Masterworks on the Air'; records; Dance Orch.**	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Embassy Theater"; dramatization
11:30		"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, April 29

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, April 29

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—U. S. and Germany. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.

Budapest—6:35 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"Dispatch From the Front." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Political Cabaret. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.

Rome—9:50 p. m.—Answers to Radio Listeners. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight," talk by Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Dance Music with the Station's Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 15.17meg., 19.8m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

For Sunday, April 28

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Paris—1 p. m.—News in English, 11.84meg., 35.33m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Operetta. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Tokyo—9:40 p. m.—Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Musical Program. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—American Voices. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.

Paris—10:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

London—11 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

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Rhode Island Restricts Aid For Unemployed in Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27—The State of Rhode Island, after May 1, will contribute State funds to cities and towns only for the purpose of aiding those actually in need. It will specifically ban "excess" wages, in order to encourage those now on relief to seek private employment.

This was made known in new regulations governing State Unemployment Relief announced by Vincent Sorrentino, State Director of Social Welfare.

The regulations provide:

That any payments in excess of budgetary needs for a family as determined by a social worker must be paid by the cities and towns.

That the State will not reimburse any city or town for any portion of the wages of non-relief personnel not on the administrative pay roll approved by the Social Welfare Department.

That the State will continue to pay five-elevenths of the costs of local State Unemployment Relief office supplies as approved by the department, but will not contribute towards equipment, such as furniture, etc.

"The primary purpose of these regulations," Mr. Sorrentino said, "is to make certain that the State money appropriated for relief shall be used for no other purpose. We expect to effect substantial savings through the new regulations, but I want to emphasize that none of these orders will affect those who are actually in need or cut down the relief payments they are entitled to.

"The State will continue to share in the payment to people who are in need, to the extent of their needs and in the salaries of State-approved administrative personnel.

"But we no longer intend to continue contributions to wages being paid in excess of actual needs or to the cost of non-relief personnel not approved by the Department of Social Welfare."

He further explained that in cases where such supervisory employees on State Unemployment Relief projects are certified relief recipients but get wages in excess of their budgetary needs the cities and towns will have to cut their wages or bear full cost of the difference of such wages and what is considered the actual need.

"I hope this will encourage people to try to find private employment rather than stay on relief and help reduce the State Unemployment Relief load which has now grown to about 8,600. By cutting down relief payments to strict essentials people will be given the incentive to look for private employment," he continued.

Mr. Sorrentino admitted that the new regulations will serve "to eliminate non-relief personnel now employed on State Unemployment Relief municipal office projects" in a number of cities and towns.

Clubwomen See Pottery Made

Demonstrating "The Lure of Pottery" at the Women's City Club Henry Jewett Greene of Petersham, Mass., whirled unshapely lumps of clay into real and beautiful pieces before an intensely interested audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene were guests of honor at a luncheon at the Club preceding Mr. Greene's talk. Mrs. Oliver Andrews of Boston, Chairman of the Activities Committee, was in charge of arrangements.

Guests at the head table included Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Blanche F. Colman, Miss Alice Lawton, Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Club, Dr. Josephine Chase, and Mrs. John C. Jones, Jr.

Illustrating the antiquity of his art, Mr. Greene, who has studied with expert potters in Japan, China, England, and Mexico, exhibited examples of pottery made before the Christian era. Other pieces created by Mr. and Mrs. Greene at their "Green Top" studio in Petersham evoked enthusiastic exclamations from amateurs and craftsmen alike.

Among guests at the luncheon were Miss Hazel Curtiss of Brookline; Miss Laura W. Cook, Miss Mabel Hoyt, Miss Marjorie Loring of Boston; Miss Florence Dustin, Miss Lillian Dustin, Mrs. David F. Edwards, and Mrs. S. T. Low of Cambridge; Miss Francis L. Nickerson of Newtonville; and Miss Louise Hazeltine of Belfast, Maine.

Rotarian Chief Named

HARTFORD, Conn., April 27 (AP)—Everett H. Hart of Wethersfield, Conn., was nominated Governor of the 199th District of the Rotary Club at the closing session of its two-day conference here yesterday.

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Bottled Music This Time

John Cataldo
Youthful member of the Science and Engineering Club of Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston, shown with collection of bottles, on which he will play tunes for visitors to the New York World's Fair.

'Bottle Music' at the Fair

John Cataldo, a member of the Science and Engineering Club of the Elizabeth Peabody House, is one amateur experimentalist whose research and manual dexterity with "bottle music" have won him the right to exhibit his work at the World's Fair in New York this summer.

Another Boston boy, Billy de Pasquale, also will bring a remarkable hydroponics display to New York, showing how he has succeeded in growing plants in tanks without earth by feeding them the proper chemical foods in water.

John Cataldo in his studies of musical scales produced from sources ordinarily considered far from musical, has made an instrument of old bottles on which he can play tunes. Everything from a milk bottle to a gallon jug is used to complete the required instrumental equipment.

Several hundred other boys and girls with similar hobbies in natural science and engineering are competing in high school laboratories and club workshops for a trip to New York and a place in the "showcase Laboratory" at the Fair, where the American Institute in collaboration with Westinghouse makes it possible for the youths to show what they have been able to accomplish with imagination and odds and ends.

Appeal for Funds By 'Volunteers'

The Volunteers of America has launched its 1940 Appreciation Appeal by announcing its campaign objective of $80,000 to carry on its program for the needy and its activities for underprivileged children during the year 1940-1941. It is planned to hold a campaign each May throughout the Greater Boston area.

Three principal activities will be emphasized in the present appeal. One is the penny cafeteria on Hanover Street, where 1,000 unemployed and elderly men receive their meals daily at prices ranging from four cents for breakfast to 10 cents for a substantial noonday or evening meal. Most of these men receive free tickets supplied by the City or the Volunteers' own relief department. It is the only restaurant in Boston whose chief virtue is its daily deficit, a deficit which is made up through popular subscription. The cafeteria served 298,619 meals in 1939.

The summer camp at Lakeview, in Bridgewater, Mass., offers facilities for 1,500 camp-weeks, 150 campers at each weekly period. Most of the campers, chosen from the tenement districts, stay three weeks or longer.

The program for the aged is the third factor in the organization's appeal. This includes the Theodora Hosue in Roxbury and the Sunset Clubs.

The organization as a matter of free choice is not affiliated with the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Northeastern Plans Open House

A demonstration of a new wind tunnel constructed by the students was one of the features of Northeastern University's Open House program this afternoon. The University's three buildings were open for public inspection from 1:30 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9:30.

The new million-dollar West Building, on Huntington Avenue opposite the Opera House, was the center of numerous experiments and demonstrations. The mechanical engineering laboratory featured, in addition to the wind tunnel, a series of tests with a new 300,000-pound tensile-strength machine.

The physics laboratory was the scene of demonstrations with flames that are sensitive to sound, climbing sparks, and music that can be seen as well as heard. The method of determining the speed of projectiles also was illustrated.

Hearings in May On Electric Rates

Public hearings on the rates charged by 11 electric light companies in Massachusetts, beginning with the Cambridge Electric Light Company, will be held by the State Public Utilities Commission next month with a view to bringing about a reduction, the Commission has announced.

The Commission on its own motion instituted an investigation into the rates of these 11 companies whose earnings, on the basis of capital and premiums paid in, exceeded 10 per cent during 1940. The dates on which the hearings will be held are as follows:

Tuesday, May 7, 10:30 a. m., Combridge Electric Light Company.
Wednesday, May 8, 10:30 a. m., Cape & Vineyard Electric Company.
Thursday, May 9, 10:30 a. m., Worcester Electric Company.
Tuesday, May 14, 10:30 a. m., Leominster Electric Light & Power Company.
Wednesday, May 15, 10:30 a. m., Milford Electric Light & Power Company.
Thursday, May 16, 10:30 a. m., Northampton Electric Company.
Tuesday, May 21, 10:30 a. m., Provincetown Light & Power Company.
Wednesday, May 22, 10:30 a. m., Salem Electric Lightning Company.
Thursday, May 23, 10:30 a. m., Northern Berkshire Gas & Electric Company.
Monday, May 27, 10:30 a. m., Worcester County Electric Company.
Tuesday, May 28, 10:30 a. m., Worcester Suburban Electric Company.

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Netherlands' Cheap Shoes Sale Booms

Foreign Trade Flashes

American demand for low-priced shoes brought an increase of 82 per cent in the export of leather footwear from the Netherlands in 1939, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The 1939 exports totaled 360,000 pairs.

Shipments of these shoes to the United States jumped from 88,191 pairs in 1938 to 247,648 pairs in 1939. The average price of shoes exported from the Netherlands to the United States last year was 71½ cents a pair. Great Britain, next most important customer for Netherlands-made shoes, took 45,209 pairs in 1939, compared with 1,580 pair in 1938.

But not a mention of wooden shoes was made in the report!

New Zealand Fiber Board

Using its own timber as the chief source of raw material, a large New Zealand company plans to erect a $1,000,000 plant in that country for production of fiber board. After studying the various manufacturing methods used throughout the world, the company has decided to adopt the technique employed in the United States, according to Mr. Smith.

Egypt to Process Scrap

Egypt is planning to process its scrap iron, under supervision of the Ministry, Mr. Smith says. Since the European war began, the Egyptian Government placed a ban on the exportation of scrap iron, steel, nickel, and copper. The Government believes that this scrap metal could be processed in Egypt, so that bars, steel for reinforced concrete construction, and bands for cotton baling could be produced there. These three items are now imported in substantial quantities annually.

Spain's Transportation

Restoration of railway facilities in Spain to a position approaching normal is making slow headway, said Mr. Smith. At the end of the civil war there, available rolling stock and equipment had been reduced to 60 per cent of the pre-war level. Service has been resumed to all parts of the country, but it is neither frequent nor regular, he said. Lack of sufficient rolling stock is causing serious delay in transportation of freight, and has affected the operation of mines and industrial plants.

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ENGRAVING STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Little Two-Master Starts Long-Delayed Trip to Azores

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27 (AP)—A two-masted, 100-foot schooner under full sail glided down Narragansett Bay Thursday and is now bound for the Azores with a cargo of merchandise, the first craft of its kind to sail out of this port in five years.

A Portuguese flag flew from her mainmast. She was the Benvinda.

At her helm was Capt. Harry Rose, the Brava who last fall bought the boat from a Canadian owner and christened her the Dorothy G. Snow. He fought unavailingly for six months to have the boat placed under American registry. Because she was bought from a British owner before the outbreak of the war, the United States Government refused permission.

Meanwhile Captain Rose's funds became exhausted and he was forced to sell the craft to Capt. Antonio Balla of New York, who re-christened the boat and registered her with the Portuguese consul.

In the hold of the schooner was some of the same merchandise bought by New England Bravas for their friends and relatives in the homeland and placed in the hold of the Dorothy G. Snow last fall. New stores of food replaced those which spoiled during Captain Rose's long litigation with the Government.

There was flour, rice, and other food so hard to get in the old country since the supply from England and Germany was cut off by the war. Several barrels of kerosene were in the cargo, too, as well as furniture, and a brand new automobile.

The Benvinda will take a more southerly route than usual, to avoid dangers from war, and it is expected that the trip will take about 25 days.

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Dodgers Win Sixth Straight for Best Early Season Record in the Club's History

Brooklyn Now Tackles Its Inter-Borough Rival

By the Associated Press

The frantic antics of Brooklyn's daffiness boys apparently have vanished from the baseball scene and the Dodgers have turned respectable.

That seems unfair. Visions of pitchers winding up while men were on base, of three Dodgers all trying to occupy the same base, or of outfielders catching fly balls with their heads used to be an integral part of the game. But the Dodgers are no longer daffy—they're downright threats.

How else would you explain Brooklyn being the only undefeated team in the majors, with six straight victories, climaxed by yesterday's 6-0 triumph over the Philadelphia Phillies? Freddie Fitzsimmons' flinging limited the Phils to seven hits to give the Dodgers the best early season record in the club's 50-year history.

Pressing the Dodgers for top honors in the senior circuit are their interborough rivals, the Terry Giants, and the rejuvenated Pittsburgh Pirates. The Dodgers collide with the Giants today.

Giants Down Bees

The Giants won their fourth in a row, 5-3 over the hapless Boston Bees yesterday as pinch hitter Joe Moore doubled to send in the winning two runs. The Pirates, behind Mace Brown's 10-hit hurling, swamped the St. Louis Cardinals, 10-4, thanks to a 400-foot homer by pinch hitter Joe Bowman with two on that gave the Bucs the spark that sent them on their winning way.

The Cincinnati Reds, defending league champions, were shocked by a 6-2 setback at the hands of the Chicago Cubs, whose Claude Passeau limited them to five hits while Billy Nicholson went on a batting spree, getting a homer, double and single to win the game almost singlehandedly.

Red Sox Stop Yankees

The New York Yankees, another inter-borough rival (for fandom's acclaim) of the Dodgers found themselves unaccustomedly in fourth place in the American League standings—the result of a sound shellacking at the hands of the Boston Red Sox in the first meeting between the American League's two 1939 titans.

The Yankees, no better than anyone else when facing inspired pitching, couldn't do a thing to young Emerson Dickman until the ninth inning and by then the Gold Sox had the game sewed up. The final score was 8-1, as the Bostonians made merry at the expense of Monte Pearson, Spud Chandler and Lee Grissom, getting 11 safe blows.

The Washington Senators hopped on four Philadelphia pitchers for an 8-6 victory and Thornton Lee of the Chicago White Sox held the Cleveland Indians helpless while his mates drubbed Johnny Allen for an 11-1 victory.

Detroit and St. Louis were rained out.

A Break for Brooklyn —By Pap'

THE BOSTON BEES PLAYED TO HIS WEAKNESS BY BUNTING BUT IT AVAILED THEM NOTHING - WYATT SHUT THEM OUT IN THE OPENING GAME, 5-0 !!
Whitlow -WYATT-
LOST NO TIME PROVING THAT HE OUGHT TO BE A BIG HELP TO THE DODGERS THIS SEASON
WYATT WON EIGHT STRAIGHT BEFORE A LEG INJURY PUT HIM OUT OF ACTION LAST YEAR
Pap

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Drake Relays Field Sets Three Records Opening Day

DES MOINES, Ia., April 27 (AP) —An ambitious Drake Relays field, proud of three new records and a tie for another, sought new additions to the carnival's 31-year-old record books today.

Battling a chilly breeze and a none-too-fast track, a quartet of speedsters from Loyola University of Chicago opened the record-breaking for the first-day crowd with a 3:27.9 performance in the college sprint medley relay, taking four-fifths of a second off the previous mark established by the Pittsburgh, Kas., State Teachers in 1938.

East Texas State Teachers contributed the second record with a 1:27.5 race in the college half-mile relay. The southern lads wiped out a 15-year-old mark of 1:27.8 by Butler University.

Husky Jack Hughes of the University of Texas chipped in with the third record. He tossed the discus 159.79 feet to erase the mark of 158.29 feet set by Edsel Wibbels of Nebraska last year. The Cornhusker didn't even play yesterday, his best toss being 135.49 feet.

Indiana University's hustling Hoosiers tied the 3:25.1 record for the sprint medley and would have done even better if Campbell Kane hadn't had the misfortune to stumble as he started the anchor leg.

Special Mile Mark Only Record Threatened at Penn

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 (AP) —Headlined by a special mile race matching three of the nation's outstanding performers, the 46th annual Penn Relay Carnival reaches its climax today with a conspiracy of the elements threatening to dim chances of new records.

The forecast was fair, but colder, and the chillier weather, coming on top of a late spring which prevented many athletes from reaching top form, loomed as a serious handicap.

Opinions varied as to the condition of the track, but Bob Geigengack, Fordham coach, pointed to the 48.4s. quarter run by Fordham's Wes Wallace yesterday in his hitch of the sprint medley as proof that the running surface was satisfactory.

The meet record for the special mile appeared to be the only major event mark threatened seriously today. Chuck Fenske, Gene Venzke and Walter Mehl, the three rivals, might collaborate to better the 4m. 11.8s. time set by Glenn Cunningham in 1934.

Another feature of the day's activity was Pittsburgh's attempt to salvage one or two more championships from their collection of four gathered last year, when the great Long John Woodruff was running wild for the Panthers.

Pitt lost the sprint medley title to Princeton yesterday, but retained the quarter-mile crown. Today the Panthers placed their mile and half-mile championships on the block. Jimmy Hagen, Pitt Athletic Director, thought the Panthers had a good time of retaining the 880 crown, despite the absence of Bill Carter, who pulled a tendon yesterday. However, Chock Sportsman, North Texas State coach, also was eyeing the 880 crown, and it was his quartet which pushed Pitt to the limit in the 440 yesterday.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

World's Fair Sports

It is most pleasing to know that the New York World's Fair will again conduct the Academy of Sport which proved to be such a popular branch of the Fair last year. We can recall no athletic program presented to the public that has done more to increase interest in sports than the one conducted by Christy Walsh last year.

Representatives of every branch of sport appeared at the Academy during its operation last year. They have not only proved a great attraction in themselves, but they did much toward helping the younger generation get instructions which have improved their game.

The first of the sports to get under way this year will again be baseball, Saturday morning, June 1st, is the opening date for the great American National game and it is expected that over 50,000 boys will attend. That was the number given out as attending last year.

One of the surprises last year was the large number of adults who were in the audience. The original plan of the promoters was just to instruct and amuse young boys; but so many of the leading coaches, managers and athletes were in attendance that older people seemed to get as much out of seeing and meeting the big men of sport as did the boys.

Another feature of the Academy was the Court of Sport in which many of the most famous sports trophies of the United States were on display. It is safe to say that never before were as many famous prizes assembled under one roof as was shown there in 1939 and this year's display is expected to be as complete if not more so.

Many international sport competitions will not be held this year on account of the world war. It is, therefore, doubly gratifying to know that the Academy of Sport will again be holding forth at the New York World's Fair.

★ ★ ★

It is interesting to note that the last two Canadian runners to win the Boston A. A. Marathon came from Quebec, Gerard Cote this year and Walter Young in 1937. What a difference there was between the first and second games pitched by Feller of Cleveland and Boston in the American League race.

Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

Indiana Team Leads at Boston

With two record performances chalked up to its credit, the Huntington, Ind., swimming team held an 11-point lead today going into the second and final day of the national Y. M. C. A. swimming championships at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool.

In the 1,500-meter race, never before swum indoors in National Y. M. C. A. competition, Gerald Ruddig of Huntington established a record of 21m. 11.1s., and a teammate, John Dilley, broke another "Y" record in a 150-yard backstroke preliminary with 1m. 36.8s.

Boston had 14 points for second place in the team standings, while other teams ranked as follows: Pittsburgh, Pa., 7; Brockton, 5; Detroit, Mich., 4; Fort Wayne, Ind., 3; Worcester, 2; Buffalo, N. Y., and Bridgeport, Conn., 1.

★ ★ ★

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Eddie Johnson of New Haven, better known as a big pins bowler, blasted out a sensational 482 that established a tournament record and brought him into the men's singles lead in the National Duckpin Bowling Tournament here.

Johnson, with games scores of 157-173-167, displaced Buck Harvey of Baltimore, Md., who fired a 460 last week end.

★ ★ ★

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale Daily News, university undergraduate daily, says that four American teams, Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth, have withdrawn from the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League for the 1940-1941 season.

The Canadian division of the league includes McGill, Queen's and Toronto.

The paper says that it understands the withdrawal would be only temporary with reconsideration of a resumption of league activities likely for the 1941-1942 season.

★ ★ ★

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Helen Pedersen, the Stamford (Conn.) unknown of the Land of the Sky tennis tournament, pushed into the championship round yesterday by another unexpected victory over Virginia Wolfenden, third-seeded entry from San Francisco, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

The lineup for semifinals in the men's division was completed with the advance of Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., and second-seeded Tom Kelly of Portland, Ore. Henderson defeated John Shostrom of Chicago 6—3, 6—3, and Kelly eliminated Grady Frank of Asheville 6—2, 6—4.

★ ★ ★

CHICAGO—The Chicago Cubs announced the outright sale of Pitcher Julio Bonetti to Los Angeles their Pacific Coast League affiliate. Bonetti, a right-hander, was with Los Angeles last year, winning 20 and losing 5.

★ ★ ★

MONTREAL—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League making their first deal since the "reorganization" of the club was begun, have purchased Goalie Bert Gardiner from the Philadelphia Ramblers of the International-American League.

The Canadiens gave up Claude Bourque, their regular goal tender during most of last season, and gave the New York Rangers, who operate the Ramblers as a farm club, their choice of two players from Montreal's minor leaguers.

★ ★ ★

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Tobey Hansen, the "iron man" of the U. S. open tennis tournament, defaulted yesterday and pushed German Peterson, his scheduled opponent into the semi-finals with Bruce Barnes. Barnes, Austin, Tex., ace who won the title in 1938, defeated John Nogrady of New York, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4, in the quarterfinals.

★ ★ ★

BOULDER, Colo.—Frank Potts, track coach, has been named head football coach at Colorado University.

He succeeds Bernard (Bunny) Oakes, who stepped down last month after more than 30 members of his 1939 Big Six championship squad petitioned for his dismissal. Potts was given a one-year contract.

★ ★ ★

Catcher George Lacey was sent to the Louisville Colonels on option by the Boston Red Sox yesterday when its latest acquisition, Joe Glenn, arrived to take over the club's third-string backstopping job.

★ ★ ★

AMHERST, Mass. — Southpaw Bob (Ace) Williams, who trained with the Boston Bees at Bradenton, Fla., struck out 12 and gave but two hits yesterday as his Amherst force opened its season by defeating Bates, 5-1.

★ ★ ★

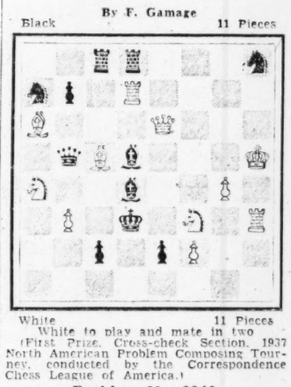
ST. LOUIS—Lyn Lary, utility infielder released by the St. Louis Cardinals, was signed yesterday by the St. Louis Browns. Lary, a 10-year man, played with the Browns once before, in 1935 and 1936.

Chess - By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 27, 1940
Problem No. 2239
By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces

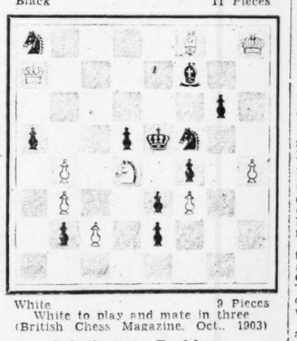


White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Cross-check Section, 1937 North American Problem Composing Tourney, conducted by the Correspondence Chess League of America.)

Problem No. 2240
By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(British Chess Magazine, Oct., 1903)

Solutions to Problems

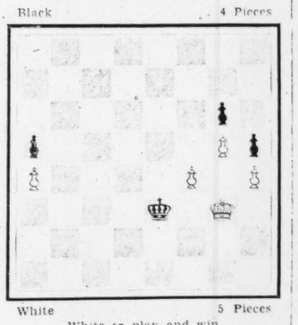
No. 2237. B-B4

No. 2238.
1. Kt-B5 — KtxKt
2. Q-B4
1. .. — BxKt
2. Q-Q3
1. .. — KtxR
2. B-Kt6
1. — P-R7
2. Q-Kt2ch
1. — Kt-Kt3
2. QxKtPch
1. — RxQ, PxR, etc.
2. KtxP

End-Game No. 508. White wins: 1 K-B3, P-Kt3; 2 PxPch, KxP; 3 K-B4, P-R4; 4 P-Kt3, and wins. Actually 1 K-B4 was played and Black drew with P-Kt3; 2 PxPch, KxP; 3 P-Kt3, P-R4; 4 P-K6, K-B3; 5 P-K7, KxP; 6 KxP, and White can only draw.

End-Game No. 509

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and win

(Conclusion to Colle-Grunfeld, Carlsbad, 1929. Not too difficult with the pieces set up, but try to visualize the winning maneuver.)

National Championship Finals

The finals of the national championship, which begin today in the Hotel Astor, New York City, will bring together the seeded players and those who have qualified in the three preliminary sections held in the Manhattan, Marshall, and West Side Y. M. C. A. chess clubs. L. Walter Stephens is chairman of the committee in charge and will act as tournament director.

Fine Wins Marshall Chess Club Championship

Reuben Fine, well known for his European chess success, has once again won the championship of the Marshall Chess Club, where not so many years ago he was a schoolboy player. His nearest rival was Milton D. Hanauer, who was co-winner of the club championship last year. In their individual encounter, below, Fine is able to advance his K decisively, despite the presence of queens on the board.

Caro-Kann Defense

Fine White	Hanauer Black	Fine White	Hanauer Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	22 P-R5	KR-KKt1
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 Q-K3	Kt-Q5
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	24 BxRch	RxR
4 KtxP	B-B4	25 BxKt	PxB
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	26 RxP	RxR
6 P-KR4	P-KR3	27 QxR	Q-R4
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-Q2	28 P-KKt4	Q-K8ch
8 B-Q3	BxB	29 K-B2	Q-K7ch
9 QxB	KKt-B3	30 K-Kt3	K-Kt1
10 B-Q2	P-K3	31 K-Kt4	Q-K8ch
11 CastlesQR	Q-B2	32 K-R4	Q-K7
12 K-Kt	Castles	33 K-R5	Q-B6
13 P-B4	B-Q3	34 Q-B5	Q-K7
14 Kt-K4	KtxKt	35 P-Kt4	Q-Q7
15 QxKt	P-QB4	36 Q-Q6ch	QxQ
16 B-B3	Kt-B3	37 PxQ	P-KKt3
17 Q-K2	P-R3	38 K-Kt6	K-B
18 Kt-K5	BxKt	39 P-B5	P-P
19 PxB	Kt-Q2	40 PxP	P-K4
20 R-Q6	Kt-Kt	41 P-Q7ch	KxP
21 KR-Q	Kt-B3	42 KxP	Resigns

New Zealand Brilliancy

K. Beyer, formerly of Denmark, won the brilliancy prize in the 49th Chess Congress of New Zealand held in Wellington over the Christmas Holidays. His opponent, R. G. Wade, was unable to escape from direct attack of the K side, and Beyer was able to sacrifice his Q to bring about a won ending. The New Zealand championship, by the way, was won by J. B. Dunlop for the sixth time!

Sicilian Defense

Beyer White	Wade Black	Beyer White	Wade Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 QR-B	QR-B
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 Q-Q	KR-Q
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 Q-K	P-K3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	18 PxP	BxKP
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	19 Q-B2	R-K
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	20 Kt-B5	B-K4
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	21 QR-Q	BxPch
8 Castles	Castles	22 K-R	B-K6
9 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	23 Q-B6	Kt-Q
10 P-B3	P-Q4	24 B-KR6	B-K4
11 KtxP	KtxKt	25 KtxB	BxQ
12 PxKt	BxQP	26 KtxBch	K-R
13 P-K3	P-K4	27 B-Kt7ch	Resigns
14 Q-B2	Q-B2		

The finals of the National Chess Championship tournament which will begin today at 2 p. m. at the Hotel Astor, New York, will have the following competitors: Samuel Reshevsky (defending champion), Reuben Fine, I. I. Kashdan, A. Kupchik, A. C. Simonson, Milton Hanauer, David Polland, Weaver W. Adams, of Boston, Mass.; Joseph Woliston, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Gustave Littman, of Miami, Fla.; George Shainswit, A. S. Pinkus, Sidney Bernstein, Matthew Green, Herbert Siedman, and Fred Reinfeld.

The last six qualified in the three sections of the preliminaries just concluded at the Marshall Chess Club, Manhattan Chess Club, and the West Side Y. M. C. A. The others were seeded by the tournament committee, headed by L. Walter Stephens, who will also act as tournamnt director.

In addition to the men's championship, a women's tournament will also take place at the Hotel Astor. In addition to Miss N. May Karff, defending champion, the following will play: Mrs. Marv Bain, Mrs. Adele Rivero, Mrs. Ranhael McCready, Dr. Helen Weissenstein, Mrs. Griselda Gresser, Miss Adele Raettig, Mrs. Mathilda Harmath, Miss Elizabeth Wray, and Mrs. Helen Kashdan. Six of the players were seeded and the others—Mrs. Harmath, Miss Raettig, Miss Wray, and Mrs. Kashdan—qualified in the preliminaries held at the Marshall Chess Club.

Red Sox

At Boston

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	O	A
Crosetti, ss	4	0	1	1	5
Rolfe, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Selkirk, rf	4	1	3	1	0
Keller, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Dickey, c	3	0	0	2	1
Rosar, c	1	0	1	0	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	0	5	4
Henrich, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Dahlgren, 1b	3	0	0	12	0
Pearson, p	1	0	0	1	2
Chandler, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Knickerbocker	1	0	0	0	0
Grissom, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	7	24	21

*Batted for Chandler in 8th

BOSTON	AB	R	H	O	A
Finney, rf	5	0	1	0	0
Cramer, cf	5	2	4	3	0
Williams, lf	4	1	0	3	1
Foxx, 1b	3	2	1	9	1
Cronin, ss	2	2	1	3	3
Doerr, 2b	4	0	2	5	3
Tabor, 3b	3	1	1	0	1
Peacock, c	3	0	1	3	0
Dickman, p	1	0	0	1	6
Totals	33	8	11	27	15

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	x—8

Errors—Rolfe, Gordon, Cronin, Doerr. Runs batted in—Rosar, Doerr 2, Cronin, Peacock 2, Foxx. Two base hits — Selkirk, Cronin, Cramer, Foxx. Stolen base—Tabor. Sacrifice — Peacock. Double plays—Rolfe, Gordon and Dahlgren; Gordon, Crosetti and Dahlgren; Dickman, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Williams and Doerr. Left on Bases—New York 7, Boston 7. Bases on balls—Off Pearson 5, off Dickman 1. Struck out—By Pearson 1, by Dickman 3. Hits—Off Pearson in 3 1-3 innings; off Chandler 3 in 3 2-3; off Grissom 0 in 1. Wild pitch—Pearson. Losing pitcher—Pearson. Umpires—Moriarty, Rue, Hubbard and Rommel. Time 1:58. Attendance 18,200.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 26

At Brookline, Mass.: Northeastern 10, Maine 2.

At Amherst, Mass.: Amherst 5, Bates 1.

At Storrs, Conn.: Connecticut-Hartwick (rained out in second).

At New York: Pennsylvania 5, Columbia 0.

At Hamilton, N. Y.: Colgate 5, Swarthmore 3.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 26

At Troy, N. Y.: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 5, Middlebury 4.

At New Haven: Miami University 6, Yale University 3.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results April 26

At Worcester: Worcester Tech 4, Norwich 2.

At Providence: Brown 7, M. I. T. 2.

Bees

At New York

BOSTON	AB	R	H	O	A
Cooney, cf	3	1	2	3	0
Majeski, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	0	0	6	0
West, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Cuccinello, 3b	3	0	0	3	2
Ross, lf	3	2	2	2	0
Miller, ss	1	0	1	3	2
Lopez, c	1	0	0	4	1
Rowell, 2b	1	0	0	2	0
Strincevich, p	3	0	0	0	0
Errickson, p	0	0	0	0	1
Scarsella, x	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	35	3	9	24	8

x Batted for Errickson in 9th.
xx Batted for Cooney in 9th.

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	O	A
Rucker, cf	5	1	2	2	0
Jurges, ss	4	1	1	1	1
Demaree, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Moore, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Ott, rf	2	0	0	4	1
Danning, c	4	1	1	2	3
Young, 1b	4	0	1	15	0
Witek, 2b	4	0	1	1	8
Whitehead, 3b	4	1	2	2	2
Hubbell, p	1	0	0	0	1
z'McCarthy,	1	0	0	0	0
Melton, p	0	0	0	0	0
zzGlossop	1	1	1	0	0
Brown, p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	12	27	16

zBatted for Hubbell in fifth.
zzBatted for Melton in sixth.

Boston	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	x—5

Errors—Rucker, Hassett, Danning, Errickson. Runs batted in—Lopez, Rowell, Young, Rucker, Moore 2. Two base hits—Rowell, Danning, Moore. Stolen base—Ross. Double play—Miller, Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases—New York 9, Boston 8. Base on balls—Off Hubbell 3, off Strincevich 3. Struck out—By Strincevich 3, by Hubbell 1, by Melton 2. Hits—off Hubbell 7 in 5; off Melton 0 in 1; off Brown 2 in 3; off Strincevich 7 in 5⅔; off Errickson 5 in 4. Wild pitch—Hubbell. Winning pitcher—Melton, losing pitcher—Strincevich. Umpires—Ballanfant, Campbell and Klem. Time 2:16. Attendance 8,090 of which 3,480 were women.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	6	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667
New York	4	2	.667
Cincinnati	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	1	4	.200
Boston	0	5	.000

Results April 26

New York 5, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 2.

Sports Around the Hub

Tribute to the Bees

Tonight is the night the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston fans pay tribute to the Bees. The local ball players will be guests at a dinner at the Chamber's dining room at 80 Federal Street, where some 700 fans are expected to be present. The affair is scheduled to last exactly three hours, with a reception at 6 p. m., dinner at 7 p. m., and all out at 9 p. m. Next Tuesday evening, the Red Sox will be tendered a similar dinner.

★ ★ ★

Another Argentine golf champion is expected to land in New York from South America next Monday to join Martin Pose and Henry Bertolino, who have been in this country several months. Aurelio Castanon, who won the Argentine open in 1938, will join his countrymen in playing the pro circuit this summer. Pose is the present Argentine and French open champion, while Bertoline is the Argentine P. G. A. match play title-holder, a title which he also won in 1933 and '35.

★ ★ ★

Any day now the Massachusetts Golf Association, through its Executive Secretary, Johnny Corcoran, is expected to release its schedule of tournaments for the season. The pro schedule, which begins with the newspaper-professional match at Oakley Monday, was released at the annual N. E. P. G. A. dinner a week ago last Monday.

★ ★ ★

The Rowe Cup Regatta on the Charles River late this afternoon was due to present the unusual sight of a crew race without the cluster of launches which usually follow the last shell in each race. M. I. T., host for the regatta, is trying a new system which besides keeping launches off the course until the final race also speeds up the time of a regatta. The clear courses should insure better water for the crews to row in and consequently better times should result.

★ ★ ★

Tomorrow's game with the Phillies marks the Bees' final appearance in the Hub until May 11, when they begin a series with the New York Giants. On the road tour which starts Tuesday in Chicago, Casey Stengel's club will play 10 games with western opponents.

★ ★ ★

The Cleveland Indians open a series at Fenway Park one week from tomorrow and Boston fans would like to see a meeting between the famous Bobs, Grove and Feller. At the moment, these two men—veteran and youngster—are the greatest pitchers in the American League.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Detroit	5	2	.714
Boston	3	2	.600
New York	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Washington	3	4	.429
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Chicago	2	5	.286

Results April 26

Boston 8, New York 1.
Chicago 11, Cleveland 1.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 6.
Detroit vs. St. Louis, rain.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results April 26

International League

Newark 5, Buffalo 2.
Jersey City 3, Rochester 0.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 4.
Only games.

American Association

Louisville 6, Kansas City 5 (16 innings).
St. Paul 5, Columbus 4.
Milwaukee 3, Indianapolis 2.
Minneapolis 10, Toledo 9 (14 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 2, San Diego 1 (18 innings).
San Francisco 8-1, Seattle 1-3.
Portland 9, Los Angeles 7.
Sacramento-Hollywood, rain.

Texas League

Beaumont 6, Tulsa 2.
Dallas 5, Shreveport 1.
San Antonio 4, Fort Worth 1.
Oklahoma City 4, Houston 2.

Southern Association

Memphis 3, Birmingham 1.
Nashville 9, Knoxville 2.
Chattanooga 6, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 4, Little Rock 3 (12 innings).

Eastern League

Scranton 7, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Binghamton 5, Albany 1.
Williamsport 3, Elmira 2.
Hartford 7, Springfield 2.

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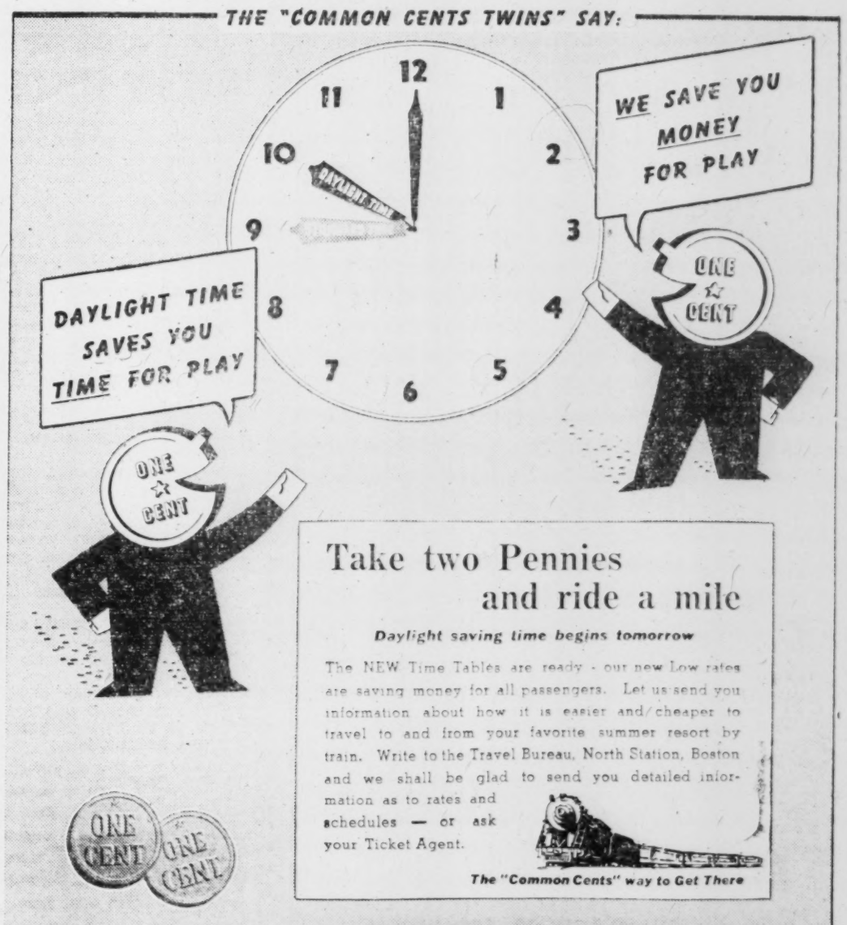

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BOSTON and MAINE

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Sculpture Festival

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

As it has turned out, the Sculpture Festival here is a little less than the resounding success it promised to be. But it is a good show provided one does not expect too much novelty or sensationalism. All the galleries at the Whitney Museum—about 10 in all—are utilized, and the showing of pieces, both large and small, is excellent.

This result is especially noticeable in the newly added daylight exhibition room on the second floor, which has been converted into a tasteful "garden court" chiefly for the showing of decorative figures and groups suitable for fountains and landscape areas. Other points of interest are a display of medallic sculpture and small reliefs, and a group devoted to photographs and drawings. Altogether the exhibition, which covers a wide variety of subject matter, consists of 185 pieces in various materials including stone, and aluminum.

* * *

If there is one mood that tends above others to characterize the festival, it is classicalism. Academism, too, doubtless figures conspicuously in many pieces which combine in their making traditional learning and sentiment and technical skill. But it is a mistake, we feel, to disdain the exhibition, as have some commentators, because it contains considerable work that is trite and uninspired. The difference which has been evinced in some quarters toward the festival would seem more reasonable, perhaps, if this were a tightly restricted "academic" show. As a matter of fact there is much on display that comes from the hands of independent sculptors. Outsiders were freely invited to submit their work and were juried into the exhibition with considerable liberality.

The principal ground for complaint with American sculpture today is a far too restricted application of sculptural ideas to the work in hand. Dozens of exhibitors remain contented year after year to carve or model the nude, for example, with but slight variation in their points of view. Dramatic, imaginative sculpture—save for the neo-classicists—is not greatly in evidence even in such comprehensive shows as the present one.

* * *

A few pieces with a vital sculptural purpose hold attention in the festival. One is the powerfully co-ordinated group called "Flight," which Richard Davis shows, in black granite; another is the grotesque but impassioned and vividly interpretative "Bride of Kukulcan," from an ancient Maya legend, by Lu Duble, while another piece, notable for its effective simplicity, is Moissaye Marans's decorative figure of Isaiah, breaking the sword of war, "And They Shall Beat Their Swords Into Plowshares." This last is a much more effective argument for peace than many of the huddled "refugee" groups which supply subjects for sculptors.

About the most recurrent object of interest in the exhibition is the portrait sculpture. Of this kind of work there are several admirable examples, such as the "Will Rogers" by Herbert Adams, the massive black granite "Joe Louis" by Ruth Yates, the sympathetically realistic "Lady With Furs" by Dorothea Greenbaum, and the bust of "Dr. Lin Yutang" by Jo Davidson. There is little space for monumental sculpture, though a number of the pieces, including nudes and fountain figures, are shown in life size.

The display of photographs in one of the small galleries, however, gives a good idea of the bold architectural compositions which American sculptors have completed for public buildings, notably in Washington under the government art projects. Two small equestrian compositions which serve to illustrate the quality and character of monuments completed or in the making are Albin Polasek's "Svantovit," a realization of one of the Norse gods, and Joseph Pollia's suavely executed "Stonewall Jackson."

A South American Program

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

In Carnegie Hall, on the evening of April 17, occurred one of the most worth-while concerts of the entire season—the Schola Cantorum and its conductor, Hugh Ross, in a South American program. First in interest was a "Sinfonia Biblica," for orchestra and chorus by the Argentine composer Juan José Castro, which had never been performed in this country. It is in three parts—"Annunciation," "Entry into Jerusalem," "Golgotha"—and in each case lines from St. Luke or St. John are prefaced by a harmonious introductory text from Isaiah. The composer chose for the Biblical words not a Spanish but a French text.

The prevailing vigor and brilliance of the score, varied by passages of lyric tenderness, arrest and hold the attention irresistibly, and the general effect of the work is hardly less original because the author shows his close acquaintance with the ecclesiastical modes and also with the modern school of Paris, plus complimentary allusions to Richard Strauss and Puccini, as well as a considerable indebtedness to Stravinsky.

The remainder of the program was Brazilian. Burle Marx, who was present to listen and bow, contributed a "Pater Noster," a first time anywhere, for baritone solo (Chester Watson), mixed chorus, boys' choir, and orchestra. This is an elaborate and well-made work, based on a Georgian theme, and embracing four extensive variations. Compared to the "Sinfonia Biblica," however, it seemed somewhat academic and certainly lacking in intense emotional appeal.

The other numbers were by the Brazilian composers Francesco Mignone—"Maracatu de Chico Rei," and Hector Villa-Lobos—Choros No. 10 "Razga O Coraçao," which latter had been heard in New York more than once before. Here, Indian and Negro elements enter the music. Both compositions are striking, but in the case of the "Maracatu de Chico Rei," mingling Christian and primitive rites, the effect is positively overwhelming. The audience was immensely stirred. Hugh Ross, conductor of the Schola, worked tirelessly in the presentation of this novel and engrossing program, and the chorus of the Schola, a choir of boys from the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, an orchestra from the Philharmonic-Symphony, and Mr. Watson gave him eager and accomplished assistance.

* * *

With Béla Bartók once more in our midst, music by the eminent Hungarian composer is figuring in program after program. The Philadelphia Orchestra, visiting Carnegie Hall for the last time this season on the evening of April 16, favored us with "Two Images for Orchestra" by Bartók, which the Philadelphians' Hungarian-born conductor, Eugene Ormandy, led with evident relish.

Composed in 1910, the first of the pair, "In Full Flower," is agreeably pastoral and harmonically displays the touch of melancholy which was typical of the "modernism" of 30 years ago. The second, "Village Dance," has melody, rhythm, and color that are doubtless authentically Magyar. The piece is cast in rondo form and its subject is a vigorous peasant merry-making. The orchestra played the "Images" most effectively.

Another unusual feature of the occasion was a concerto for doublebass. It is a work in A major, which a Spanish composer, E. Meriz, who lives at present in California, has constructed from the part for the solo instrument by Domenico Dragonetti, the celebrated doublebass player, who flourished during the latter part of the eighteenth century and the earlier part of the nineteenth. Of Dragonetti's original only the solo part existed among the manuscripts of his compositions preserved in the British Museum.

The concerto is in three movements—a blithe and ingratiating Allegro moderato, an Andante that hints at "Home, Sweet Home," and a lively Rondo for finale. Anton Torello (like Meriz, Spanish-born), who has been first doublebass of the Philadelphia Orchestra since 1914, played the solo part with great skill. Yet, really, in tone, the big and ungainly instrument was rather tryingly suggestive of an inferior cello, despite the manifest superiority of the performer.

The generous program offered also three delectable little pieces for strings—a Sarabanda, a Giga, and a Badinerie—by Arcangelo Corelli; Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and the second "Daphnis et Chloé" suite of Ravel. The renowned qualities of the orchestra were exhibited in both the Corelli bits and Ravel's imposing orchestral fabric. The symphony, however, came in for a reading marked by much exaggeration and overitalicizing.

* * *

The Philharmonic - Symphony Society had an identical program for its Carnegie Hall concerts of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-first. A conspicuous feature was Arthur Bliss' Concerto for two pianos and orchestra in a revised version, not given previously in New York, with Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson as the pianists. The work was originally scored without strings; the revised version adds their weight to the orchestra. Yet the effect is largely percussive.

Some listeners complained that the pianos, though played most valiantly, were often lost in the orchestral onslaught. To this writer it seemed as though Mr. Bliss were obtaining just the results he desired, and the Stravinskyan forthrightness of the first and last sections of the short concerto were duly contrasted with the lyricism of the pivotal middle section.

The soloists were heard also in Liszt's Concerto "Pathétique," as arranged with orchestral accompaniment by Lee Pattison. Here their virtuosity could stand forth as such. But the music, which has moments of resemblance to Liszt's E flat Concerto, is too often pretentiously empty, though enough of the Lisztian magic suffuses it to make it worth an occasional hearing.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's barbarically opulent overture to his first opera, "The Maid of Pskov" (later called "Ivan the Terrible"), opened this program and the customary tierce of dances from Manuel de Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat" closed it. Midway all three of Debussy's Nocturnes were performed. John Barbirolli, conducting, overemphasized at the start the voices of the women's chorus of 16 in "Sirènes," but in the last measures he secured a fusion of voices and instruments that could not be surpassed.

Béla Bartók emerged in person at Carnegie Hall on the evening of the twenty-first, when he played the piano part in pieces of his own, beginning with Rhapsody No. 1, at Joseph Szigeti's violin recital. The composer is an accomplished pianist and Mr. Szigeti is also a Hungarian as well as a violinist of high distinction, and the two delivered the essentially Hungarian music with a spirit that carried everything before it.

News of the Screen

Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, who were in "Road to Singapore," will be teamed again in "Road to Rio."

Paramount is going to make a sequel to "The Biscuit Eater."

Norma Nelson, who played Jackie Cooper's sister in "Seventeen," has been cast in "I Want a Divorce," the new Dick Powell-Joan Blondell film.

Felix Bressart will have an important role in M-G-M's "Escape," which stars Robert Taylor and Norma Shearer.

"Gone With the Wind" begins a special week's engagement at the Plaza Theater on May 1.

Alfredo Valente

Alexandra Danilova, Mia Slavenska, and André Eglevsky
In "Le Baiser de la Fée"

Boston's Ballet Season

By Margaret Lloyd

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo gave seven performances at the Boston Opera House (April 16-20) and presented all the latest works in the repertoire except Nini Theilade's "Clouds," and Fokine's little "Igrouchki."

"Le Baiser de la Fée" was the hit of this brief season. The freshness and originality of Alice Halicka's costumes and scenery, the novel touches in Balanchine's choreography, the brilliant Stravinsky score, the haunting theme drawn from Andersen's fairy tale, "The Ice Maiden," and above all the choice interpretations of Mia Slavenska as the Ice Fairy, Alexandra Danilova as the Bride, and André Eglevsky as the Bridegroom, were rapturously received. This production, practically intact from the then American Ballet's presentation at the Metropolitan Opera House on the Stravinsky Evening given in April, 1937, has now the advantage of virtuoso dancers, well supported by a select cast.

"Rouge et Noir" impressed itself as a major work. The musically minded Massine's designs are not without dynamics, his asymmetrical groupings are logically built and stunning in effect, and moreover, economically devised. Henri Matisse's leaf-patterned maillots in white, red, black, blue, and yellow disclose every line of the moving figures, which again are accented by the stylized pillars and pointed arches in like color scheme; and as Shostakovitch's First Symphony is not weighted with emotion, it does not seem to matter so much that it is used for a ballet accompaniment.

* * *

It is unfortunate that Markova's skimming bourrées had to be marred with registering anguish, that her fluent arms and fingers were digressed to pleading and other bits of tortured mime, and that Youskevitch must also bear his share of superimposed woe, for in spite of Stendhal and the program notes, never was choreography more unequivocally abstract.

After the decadent and distinctly unpleasant atmosphere of Dali's surrealist burlesque, "Bacchanale," the somewhat dreary cleverness of Frederick Ashton's "Devil's Holiday" seemed fair enough. Ballet students enjoy the latter work, it is said, because of the satirization of technique. Well, Frederic Franklin, a skilled and appealing dancer, does some notable stunts, and he and Danilova have an interesting pas de deux; Marc Platoff's acrobatic Devil is mildly amusing. For the rest, to this observer it is unimportant, unattractive in settings and costumes, negligible as to score.

It is the Richard Rodgers music that puts the musical comedy stamp on Platoff's "Ghost Town." And familiar musical comedy. The younger members of the audience went out humming a theme song they had heard before. Raoul Pène du Bois' sets and costumes have at least the virtue of newness as compared, for example, with the time-worn backdrop of "Swan Lake." But they are derivative, more Paris than Frontier. And Platoff's choregraphy has the derivativeness of most first attempts. This ballet, purporting to be all-American, is no more American than "Union Pacific," and not half so engaging.

Massine, dancing with not quite his usual steely ease this season, was still the saving note of "Capriccio Espagnol." Slavenska, wearing a black snood over her bright gold hair, instead of a black wig, was no more Spanish than formerly.

"Gaîté Parisienne" is perennially as lilting and animated as Offenbach's sprightly reinforcing tunes. Its dress and décor, most of its sequences, are treasures. But it can seem over-long at the end of a program. At times the stage looks overcrowded and there are too many climaxes. The can-can and its variations are not always superlatively done.

The performance of the nineteenth did signal service in bringing out Jeannette Lauret in the part of La Lionne. Miss Lauret, a tall, striking girl, who does an imposing Mrs. Masoch in "Bacchanale" and is effective in "Rouge et Noir," is completely captivating in this part. Eleanora Marra as the Flower Girl is also charming in this and a variety of roles.

Nathalie Krassovska, small and dark, is liberally endowed with this same especial quality of charm, the kind that does not have to be turned on. In demi-caractère she is delightful, and though her first performance of the Valse part in "Sylphides" was not too assured, her second went more smoothly. Theilade, memorable for her Lady Poverty in the "St. Francis" of two years ago, and conspicuous for plastic tendencies, was winsome in the "Sylphides" Prelude and in other roles.

* * *

Baronova of course was warmly greeted at each appearance. Her Swan Queen is warm and human, her Maiden in "Spectre de la Rose," glowing with life. Always lovely to look at, technically expert, she enkindles every role (except Zobeide) with this pervasive, vital warmth. Eglevsky danced the Rose Spirit with her, and beautifully, but the ineffable essence of spectrality eluded him as it did Youskevitch, who danced it with Slavenska on another occasion.

Danilova remained the chaste classicist, secret, remote, even in her gayer roles. Her Bride in "Baiser de la Fée" was lyrical, a gem of a performance. She does a slight contraction of the torso in one of her variations that, together with this lyricism, reminds one momentarily of Doris Humphrey. She has her own large following here.

Markova occupies a realm of her own. Her drifting feather-lightness, her exquisite execution are illumined by an inner poetry, a spirituelle investiture of everything she does. She has the dramatic flair, too, and it is not her fault that it was misplaced in "Rouge et Noir." Her Swan Queen, not done here this time, is remembered for its tremulous beats—a truly enchanted creature, more swan than woman. Much disappointment was expressed that she was not seen here in "Giselle" again.

Eglevsky, with his long leaps and prolonged turns, has developed into a simply grand dancer. He is an elegant partner in "Swan Lake," a doomed, tragic Bridegroom in "Baiser de la Fée." He was in top form during the entire engagement.

Roland Guerard and Marc Platoff, the two American principals, were each in fine fettle, Platoff excelling in character parts, Guerard ever the classicist, gaining in interpretive ability.

Somehow both the handsome, exotic Jugoslavs, Slavenska and Youskevitch, of superior rating, were a trifle disappointing. Slavenska was seen for the first time here and the Ice Fairy was her most ingratiating role. Youskevitch did a suitably two-dimensional Faun with Rostova and six other Nymphs who repeatedly forgot their lines (in these dimensions). He was at his best in "Rouge et Noir." The gracious presence of young George Zoritch in several roles should not be overlooked. The orchestra, as a practical matter of touring and union labor, must be.

Swift and Denis Johnston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

It was perhaps inevitable that, sooner or later, Denis Johnston should find in the enigma of Jonathan Swift material for the theater. There is a fascination about the Dean's relations with Stella and Vanessa and, despite the familiarity of the theme, any new theory which might offer a possible solution of the riddle never fails to arouse interest.

Denis Johnston, in "The Dreaming Dust," staged at the Gaiety Theater by the Dublin Gate Theater Productions under the direction of Hilton Edwards, has offered an explanation that is not only new but plausible. Furthermore, he has interpolated it into what is otherwise a more or less authoritative dramatization of Swift's life in a manner that is characteristically Johnstonian.

The play is in two parts. The first is devoted, in episodic fashion, to the time when Swift was in London, where he helped to make and unmake ministers of the Crown but was unable to obtain any preferment for himself. Progress is slow and there is little development, but the various scenes are presented in such colorful style that if the action is delayed compensation is made through the glimpses given of London social life in those days. We meet Pope, Steele, Addison, and other great lights who are, however, for the moment eclipsed by the wit of Dr. Swift.

* * *

This part ends with the famous scene in Vanessa's house, not far from Dublin, in which the Dean, angered by Vanessa's insistence on knowing the truth about himself and Stella, leaves her for good following a brutal outburst. What follows takes place in the Deanery of St. Patrick's, and brilliantly written drama is the reward of our patience during some of the preceding scenes.

The Dean is shown in his most playful mood. Dinner is about to be served when Stella receives Vanessa's letter in which she is asked bluntly whether or not she is Swift's wife. Swift, realizing the difficulties of the situation, decides that the time has come to explain to Stella. This explanation establishes the existence of blood-relationship between the two which makes marriage impossible. A dual problem is involved. He confesses to loving Vanessa, but marriage would mean the end of his friendship with Stella or his revealing the secret of her origin. This revelation he will never make because it would cast a stigma on her. Things must, therefore, go on as before, albeit they involve the sacrifice of Vanessa and even of Swift himself. He and Stella share the secret and the world may wonder and surmise but it will never know.

* * *

While it would be unjust to say that the earlier scenes lack interest, they make little contribution to the real drama of Swift. On the other hand, they help to give an idea of his life in England and they serve to throw light on the man's character and its reaction to the disappointments which were his at the hands of the English.

Mr. Johnston, save for occasional incidental references to his writings, ignores Swift as a litterateur and concentrates on the mystery of the man's private affairs. In this way, he provided a great acting role for Hilton Edwards, who passed easily from mood to mood and conveyed all the time the terrific pride of the man.

The play was received with enthusiasm by the first-night audience and, if Mr. Johnston has actually thrown no real light on the mystery, his theory provides the pivot around which poignant drama revolves in the best manner of the theater.

J. J. Hayes

A Picnic Among the Ruins?

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The two final programs of the Royal Philharmonic Society's one hundred and twenty-eighth season were of the "safe" kind, and the newest work—Dvořák's Symphony No. 4—had its first performance by the society just 50 years ago. For the older generation such concerts are like going home. The listener can, so to speak, put on his carpet slippers and relax into his favorite musical armchair. All that happens is usual and familiar and the illusion is encouraged that time has stood still. Here once more is the crowded Queen's Hall of a thousand and one occasions. The orchestra is already seated. A warning movement of the curtains at the side, a jingle of curtain rings, the expected signal—and once more all eyes are focused on the tall figure which, with smiling serenity, steps briskly to the conductor's desk.

The clock hands race back to the beginning of the present century, when as a Paris critic Debussy wrote: "At first sight M. Weingartner's appearance suggests a new knife. His gestures are almost rectilinear in their elegance." The "Pastoral" Symphony is performed "with the care of a meticulous gardener." This familiar description has never been bettered. The seeming contradiction of the eye saying one thing and the ear another is still there. Perhaps only an orchestral player could explain how those short, cutting movements of the stick produce a line that never loses fluidity. Mozart, Brahms, and Beethoven—the Symphony No. 39 in E flat, the Variations on a Theme of Haydn, and the Seventh in A. What more could any musical "escapist" desire?

* * *

Vaughan Williams was recently quoted as saying that the three watchwords of great music are sincerity, simplicity, and serenity. Long before, a famous French painter, Seurat, had held that the major work of an art must be "stamped with the serenity and stability that only the architecturally ordered composition can achieve." Nothing must be left to chance. In a large degree the interpretative art of Weingartner embodies all these qualities. The Mozart and Beethoven symphonies were given to us in clear light. One could, as it were, examine the details of the musical structure almost at leisure, but they were never forced on the attention. And never for a moment were the big outlines of the work as a whole lost—we all know those conductors who offer us distant views of the classics through a fog of personality, when distance lends not enchantment but distortion to the view.

Brahms has his devotees and detractors, but surely one of the occasions when they might shake hands occurs in the seventh of the Variations on a Theme of Haydn? One waits almost impatiently for this Grazioso. Here the philosopher and scholar withdraw and the artist has the stage to himself. For a space, always too brief, the listener is caught up by music of surpassing loveliness, the very perfection of form, rhythm, and color. Like everything of true beauty this variation is forever new. Speaking of its gorgeous wealth of detail, Donald Tovey says that it is characteristic of all classical polyphony that no two performances will ever bring out the same set of details. "Nature herself," he adds, "has more details than one aspect of light reveals in a scene, but the scene may be complete in any aspect." This variation is indeed "stamped with the serenity and stability that only the architecturally ordered composition can achieve." And as was said before, Weingartner has a gift for surrounding the classics with light. This concert provided a happy ending to a difficult season.

* * *

The penultimate concert, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent and with Myra Hess as soloist in Beethoven's C minor Concerto, gave us a pleasant if not particularly exciting afternoon. The concerto, if very feminine Beethoven, was beautifully played, although the critical might have objected that the "winding bout of linked sweetness long drawn out" of the slow movement was too sweet and long drawn out. But it was beautiful piano playing just the same and, as they say in vaudeville, "the audience ate it up."

After the concert the flippant voice of a young modernist friend hailed one with, "How did you enjoy the picnic among the ruins?" Unable to think of a suitably dignified reply, one pretended not to hear and escaped into the crowd. Ruins! That was Debussy again, at the beginning of the present century on Wagner's operas. One recalled the passage: "Some splendid ruins will . . . remain, in whose shade our grandchildren will dream of the past greatness of this man. . . ." Brought up to speak a new musical language, how does the younger generation listen to the old idioms? Does it listen with fresher ears? Had one really picnicked among ruins? Do the classics crumble? Bother the young man!

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	854,240
1940 volume to date	71,263,548
1939 volume to date	82,436,425

Stocks Are Irregularly Higher Today

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Specialties led the stock market on a selective recovery jaunt today that put favorites up fractions to more than a point.

Machinery company issues were out in front throughout, Steels did better, along with a few rails, aircrafts and coppers. Dealings were light, however, and small minus signs were fairly well distributed at the close. Transfers were around 400,000 shares for the two hours, one of the lowest turnovers for the past six weeks.

Wall Street was unperturbed by Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop"s broadcast alleging Germany's invasion of Norway balked seizure of that country by the Allies. At the same time, continued Scandinavian reverses suffered by British forces tended to restrain traders who feel these setbacks are bearish marketwise.

The war influence, though, proved stimulating for those machine company stocks which are expected to benefit through broadening purchases from abroad. Forecasts of a jump in next week's steel mill operations was a sustaining factor, and a moderately optimistic tone in business surveys proved helpful.

New highs for 1940 were posted for Baldwin Locomotive, National Acme, and Bridgeport Brass. Supported elsewhere were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Glenn Martin, Worthington Pump, International Paper, Great Northern, International Mercantile, Johns-Mansville, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Anaconda, American Smelting, American Telephone and American Car & Foundry.

Rising difficulties were experienced by Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, U. S. Gypsum, Kennecott and Standard Oil of N. J.

Quotations in the curb were a trifle ragged. On small volumes improvement was recorded for N. J. Zinc, International Petroleum Pantepec Oil and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. In arrears most of the time were American Cyanamid "B," Pepperell, Midvale and Creole Petroleum.

Real Estate People Ask Ceiling Be Put On Property Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Real Estate Tax Conference recommended that a statutory limitation be placed on the aggregate of all taxes which may be levied against one parcel of real estate.

The conference, which had heard speakers deplore the imposition of multiple taxes, adopted a resolution urging enactment of tax limitation laws and saying such legislation would be a "means of relieving the burden of taxes levied against real estate and of forcing a wider distribution of the costs of Government over other forms of wealth and income."

Real estate, the resolution also said, should "be relieved from the primary responsibility of the costs of education and that financial support for education be drawn from a broader tax base."

A second resolution declared that "the general property tax, as administered in America today, and particularly as applied to homes, farms and general real estate, is a vicious, demoralizing agency, the operation and enforcement of which is undermining the stability of the basic commodity which is the foundation of prosperity and well being of the individual states and the nation as a whole."

The two-day conference which closed Friday established a permanent National Conference of Real Estate Taxpayers to carry on a campaign for the objectives outlined in the resolution.

Editor Urges Corporation Statements Be Simplified

CHICAGO (AP)—Revision of accounting methods to make corporation financial statements more truly reflect the course of fiscal operations, and at the same time make published reports more understandable to stockholders, was urged by Arundel Cotter, industrial editor of the Wall Street Journal.

Addressing the mid-western conference of the Controllers Institute of America here, Mr. Cotter said:

"Accounting technique must change with the times. In the days when the accountant merely made up a financial statement for the owner of a business, who knew just what stock he carried, perhaps the book valuation of these stocks was unimportant. Today you are accounting to stockholders scattered over the country, even the world. Even management cannot know all the details. And accountants must adapt themselves to this change."

Electric Vacuum Cleaner Sales Highest Since '37

CLEVELAND (AP) — Electric vacuum cleaner sales totaled 178,129 in March, highest of any month since 190,536 were sold in April, 1937, C. G. Frantz, Executive Secretary of the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers' Association reported. The March figure compared with 144,373 the preceding month and 152,255 in March, 1939.

First quarter sales of 476,274 were the best first quarter since 1937, and topped 1939's first three months by 75,494.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49	49	49	Apr26
9	7⅛	Adams Express	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Apr24
19½	17	Addressog (1.40)	4	17½	17¼	17½	Apr26
58⅛	48	Air Reduct (1a)	5	48½	48⅛	48⅛	
7⅜	5⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr25
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Apr26
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	¾	¾	Apr26
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
145⅛	103¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr26
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Sti (¼e)	8	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	16	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	179¼	179¼	179¼	+ ¼
14	11¾	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅞	12½	12½	Apr23
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	1	16	16	16	+ ½
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	7	8	8	8	
73	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	2	73	71⅞	73	Apr26
41⅞	33¼	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	34	34	34	— ⅛
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr26
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Apr25
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	18	18	18	Apr23
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	1	56	56	56	
21	18	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	5	18	18	18	Apr25
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	71¾	71	71¾	+ ⅜
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	8	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
8¾	5¼	Am Bosch	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	39	39	39	−1
1161½	112	Am Can (4)	2	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	175¾	175¾	175¾	+1⅞
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	15	29	28⅜	28¾	+ ½
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	12	50¼	48½	48¾	Apr26
23½	19¼	Am Ch&Cl (.80e)	4	21½	21⅜	21½	
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	138	Apr17
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8¼	6⅜	Am Com Alco	8	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	14	14	14	Apr26
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr26
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	21⅛	21	21	Apr26
28¼	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	9	25½	25⅜	25½	Apr26
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr26
45⅜	38⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	8	44	43	43½	+ ¾
6⅝	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
38	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	−2½
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	6	64½	64⅛	64⅛	Apr26
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	31½	31½	31½	Apr26
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
55⅛	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	57	57	57	+2
223¾	181⅜	Am Locomotive	15	20	19½	20	— ¼
63	51⅜	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	61	61	61	Apr26
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	2	13½	13½	13½	
3⅜	2⅜	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
25	21½	Am Metal (¾e)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Apr26
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	8	3½	3½	3½	Apr26
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	2	55¾	55½	55¾	— ¼
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
10⅝	8	Am Rad & St S	32	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67	67	67	Apr26
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (1½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr23
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	2	50	49¾	50	+1
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	5	146½	146	146	Apr23
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64¾	63½	63½	Apr18
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¾e)	5	14	14	14	Apr26
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr26
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	21½	21½	21½	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	88⅞	88	88	Apr26
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	5	173½	173	173½	+ ⅝
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	88⅜	87¾	87¾	−1
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	13	90	90	90	— ¾
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150½	150½	150½	Apr25
5¾	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	8	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr19
12	7	Am Woolen	3	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
52½	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
45½	39	Am Z ppf(2½gk)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	22	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ¼
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Apr26
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Apr26
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Apr26
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr26
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	22	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	62½	62	62	Apr26
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (⅓e)	2	41½	41¼	41½	
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9½	7½	Artloom Corp	4	7½	7½	7½	
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr26
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	2	76½	76	76	Apr26
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr25
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ½
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20	20	20	Apr25
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	27	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ¾
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Apr26
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	13	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
76	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	7	76	74½	76	Apr26
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7½	7½	Apr26
27⅛	11½	Auburn Auto	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr25
5½	17⅛	Austin Nichols	7	4¼	4	4	Apr26
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	167	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅝
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Apr26
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	Apr26
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (½e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	2	35¾	35¼	35¾	+1
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Apr22
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	Apr24
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
67½	63¾	BeigNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av(1e)	3	34	34	34	+ ⅜
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	7	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	Apr26
56¾	54	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	
84⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	34	83⅜	82¾	83½	+ ⅞
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	124	124	124	
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	21	21	21	Apr24
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	11	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
28	21½	Bohn A & B(¾e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	21	29⅛	28¼	28¼	Apr26
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	4	23⅜	23	23	
25⅞	21¾	Borg-Warn (½e)	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2	2¼	Apr24
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35	34⅞	35	
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	54	13¼	12⅜	13	+ ⅝
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	4	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
39⅜	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	Apr18
53¾	50¼	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51	51	51	+ ¼
5¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	8	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
106	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	106	100	106	Apr25
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	3	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	6	21¼	20½	20½	Apr26
37¼	35	Brown Sh(½e)	4	37¼	36¾	37¼	Apr20
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	26	26	26	— ¼
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	6	9	9	9	Apr26
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
31⅜	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	7	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¾
3	2¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	Apr26
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	9	20½	20	20	Apr26
12½	10⅛	Burr Ad M(.20e)	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Bush Terminal	9	4¾	4½	4⅝	Apr26
7⅝	6½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23¼	9¾	But Bros pf(1½g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr25
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14	14	14	Apr26
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	3	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	11⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	11½	11½	11½	
7⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	14¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	5	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
23½	16½	Can Dry	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	17	5½	5½	5½	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Apr25
6	5	Capital Ad A	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	3	27¾	27⅛	27½	Apr26
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	5	3	3	3	Apr26
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+1¼
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	51	50⅝	50⅝	
35¼	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	16	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅝
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10½	10¼	10¼	
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Apr26
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Apr22
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	2	10	9¾	10	
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	-	5½	5½	5½	Apr19
41½	36¾	Cerro de Pas(2e)	2	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
21	13¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr10
30¾	21	Cham P&F(1.5e)	1	28	28	28	
29½	15	Checker Cab	-	25	25	25	Apr26
423⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	7	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	Apr26

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅛	41¼	Ches Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr23
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	12	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	1½	Chi Great W pf	5	1½	1½	1½	Apr26
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	3	10	9¾	9¾	Apr26
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr25
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	¼	¼	¼	Apr25
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Apr25
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	Apr26
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr23
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr25
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr26
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	11	11	11	Apr25
16⅛	11⅞	Chickasha Cot	3	13	13¾	13¾	— ½
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	19	86⅛	85¾	86	— ⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr25
4⅛	2⅞	City Stores	12	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	Apr26
40¼	28	Clark Equip(1a)	4	39½	38½	38½	Apr26
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	4	41½	40¼	40¼	Apr26
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	5	37½	37⅜	37½	
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	6	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	1285⅜	1285⅜	1285⅜	+11⅛
63	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Apr25
20	15¾	Colgate P (½)	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	3	32	31½	31½	Apr26
21½	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	21	21	21	Apr26
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	4	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅜
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	13	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	89	89	89	Apr26
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr26
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	20⅜	20½	20½	Apr23
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	93	93	93	
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	7	45⅝	45⅜	45½	— ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	Apr24
56	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
113	110	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Apr25
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1½	1	Com'th & South	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	Apr25
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	15	32½	32½	32½	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr25
24⅜	21¾	Congoleum(¼e)	2	22⅛	22	22	Apr26
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr25
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	4	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	14	9⅝	9½	9½	Apr26
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr26
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	17½	17½	Apr26
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅞	102½	102⅞	Apr25
19½	14⅝	Container (½e)	4	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr25
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89½	89½	89½	— ⅜
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	5	46	45¾	45¾	
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Apr19
9¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	11	9¼	8¾	8¾	Apr26
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	4	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	30	29¾	29¾	Apr26
25⅛	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	9	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	— ¼
69⅞	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	67¾	67	67¼	Apr26
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	177⅜	177⅜	177⅜	+ ⅜
7½	4⅜	Coty Inc (¼e)	4	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Coty Internat	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
24¼	19⅛	Crane Co	6	20	19¾	20	+ ½
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	2	99	99	99	
323¾

Commerce and Finance

Cotton Textile Institute Head Sees Improved Business Outlook

Business and Industry

Public Cannot Vote Security, Says Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles J. Zimmerman of Chicago, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, declared that the American people must be educated to the fact that they cannot go to the polls and vote themselves security and pensions. He spoke before the executive committee of the underwriters here.

"If they try to do this we will have the greatest insecurity this country has ever known. To have security you must pay for it," he added.

The job of educating the public to the necessary limits of social security, continued Mr. Zimmerman, will not be popular because the further expansion of the act will have to be opposed sooner or later. It will have to be opposed, he said, because pressure is increasing on Congress to increase benefits.

"Congress never finds it expedient to increase social security taxes, but it always finds it politically wise to increase benefits. The first scheduled social security tax increase already has been delayed. If the act is to survive, it must provide only for minimum subsistence," he continued.

Mr. Zimmerman outlined the attitude of life insurance fieldmen toward government competition and said:

"Private enterprise, particularly life insurance, does not fear government competition if it is put on a fair, equal basis. But it is prepared to fight to the end against any invasion by either Federal or State government into the field of life insurance which will endanger the savings of 64,000,000 policy holders by unfairly subsidizing government insurance, through placing a further heavy burden on the already overburdened taxpayer.

"The field forces have learned a lesson from the history of our country, that the best way to prevent attack is to be thoroughly prepared to meet any aggression by those who have a greedy appetite for power, or those who desire to take over and regiment our resources, or those who have a political ideology contrary to the tenets of democracy.

"Life insurance men have taken this lesson to heart. They welcome the sincere assurances of friendly public officials, but they also are prepared to meet any challenge to the great financial democracy of life insurance, an institution serving 64,000,000 American policy holders who are building their own social security through their own individual thrift and initiative."

About 1,000,000 More Working Now Than a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Frances Perkins said that private employment increased less than usual from February to March, but that the total of persons at work was nearly 1,000,000 greater than a year ago.

At a press conference the Labor Secretary said that the increase from mid-February to mid-March was 165,000 compared with a usual increase of 200,000 to 250,000. She attributed this to the laying off of an additional 55,000 wage earners in manufacturing in which, however, payrolls as a whole increased two-tenths of one per cent despite the decline.

Principal declines were in the steel mills and in the woolen mills, each group having laid off 24,000 employees.

Retail stores added nearly 150,000 workers in March to handle Easter business, Miss Perkins said, while private building construction employment rose about 3 per cent. Railroad employment was reduced by 6,700 workers.

Aircraft and shipbuilding employment continued at a high level. Automobile plants and glass factories also increased employment in March.

Car & Foundry Reported Selling Munitions Abroad

NEW YORK, (AP) — The Wall Street Journal said today the American Car & Foundry Company, a manufacturer of railroad equipment, was understood to have signed a contract to manufacture "a substantial volume of munitions for a foreign power."

The initial order, it was said, may involve $8,000,00 to $10,000,000. The munitions business, it was added, may require the reopening of the company's Buffalo, N. Y., plant.

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Dr. Claudius T. Murchison
President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

Int'l Nickel To Mine Lower Grade of Ore

TORONTO (CP)—A capital budget estimated at $8,325,000 for 1940 will be extended largely in concentrator and smelter improvements to provide capacity for treating up to 30,000 tons of ore a day, Robert C. Stanley, Chairman of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., told shareholders at the annual meeting.

The company's policy now is to extract more ore of lower grade, thus extending the activity of the mines, he said.

Property in Finland

Due to the war, operations have ceased at the company's property in Finland and the future of the property is uncertain, he reported.

He added: "During the six-year period 1934-39, inclusive, the ore body (at Kolosjoki, Finland) was opened up by a tunnel, shaft and underground development and a smelter and a hydro-electric power plant were under construction. Had no interruption occurred, nickel-copper matte would have been produced not later than early in 1941.

"Since its acquisition in 1934 there has been expended a total of $6,723,908 and it is estimated that an additional $3,500,000 will be required to complete the project."

Mr. Stanley added that a reserve of $6,723,908 had been provided from earned surplus to cover the outlay to date.

Since hostilities began all export sales of nickel copper and platinum metals have been made under Canadian Government permits with the sanction of the British Government, he said.

U. S. Buys Nickel

Sales of nickel in 1939 totalled 210,194,135 pounds. The United States took 101,200,000 pounds.

Heavy sales in the United States were providing the company with sufficient U. S. funds for all requirements and there would be no interruption to dividend payments in Canada or other countries, he noted.

The company's contract with the British Government is effective till September 1, 1940 for the supplying of metals.

Air Reduction Net Gains in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of Air Reduction Company, Inc., for the three months ended March 31, 1940, earned on the outstanding stock, after depreciation and estimated Federal taxes, amounted to $1,442,990, equivalent to $.5317 per share on 2,713,991 shares of no par capital stock outstanding. This compares with net income of $1,027,255 for the initial quarter of 1939, equal to $.4006 per share on 2,563,992 shares of capital stock then oustanding.

Gross sales of the company, less discounts, returns and allowances, for the first quarter of 1940, amounted to $7,742,812, an increase of $1,624,763, or approximately 27 per cent over gross sales of $6,118,049 reported for the first three months of 1939.

Federal taxes are estimated at $340,019 for the first quarter of 1940 by the company, compared with $205,588 for the same period a year ago, according to the company's statement.

American Rolling Mill Quarter Net 17c Share

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio (AP)—The American Rolling Mill Company reported consolidated net earnings of $1,005,193 for the first quarter of 1940. This was equal to 17.4 cents on common stock after providing for dividends on the 4½ per cent cumulative preferred.

The earnings compared with $793,479 in the first quarter of 1939. However, the 1939 figure included non-recurring earnings of approximately $400,000, while no such income was included in the 1940 figure.

Boston & Maine Cuts Deficit

By the Associated Press

The Boston and Maine Railroad reported a deficit of $58,322.39, after fixed charges, for the month of March, as compared with a deficit of $88,087.58 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Textile Men Hear Business Outlook Better

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—An improved outlook for American business is reported by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

Business stagnation talked about early this year as on the way has failed to develop, and pressure for further experimental laws affecting trade has vanished, Mr. Murchison said in a speech prepared for delivery before the American Cotton Manufacturers Association here.

"On the industrial front the events of the past few weeks have evidenced steady improvement," he said. "The gloomy forebodings and prophecies which filled the air in January and February have failed wholly to materialize.

Sees No Stagnation

"With half the world at war and much of the remainder hovering on the brink, it is of course impossible to make glamorous predictions," he added. "But with full allowance for the conflicts raging abroad, I can find no reason for supposing we are headed toward industrial stagnation and business paralysis.

"If there are to be important price changes, inflation is more likely than deflation. Moreover, it is difficult to believe that the allied countries can carry the war to a successful conclusion without enlarging their purchases of goods from the United States. There is no joy in the thought that this business will come from the agony and distress of others, but normal intelligence requires that it be treated as an economic fact.

"The spirit of caution which prevails throughout business generally is wholly good in its implications and not to be regarded in any sense as a bearish factor."

Of political trends, Mr. Murchison said: "If the deliberations and actions of Congress may be regarded as an index to public political thinking, the period of industrial persecution in the United States may be rapidly nearing its end.

Sees Better Sentiment

"The pressure for new legislative experimentation seems to have vanished. Growing sentiment for administrative justice and efficiency in the regulation of business has found expression and has become a matter of record. If history repeats itself in the fluctuating behavior of American political thinking, we have good reason to expect that both major parties will lean to the right in the forthcoming campaign."

Analyzing the outlook for the cotton-textiles, Mr. Murchison said the industry "occupies a statistical position which gives no cause for misgivings."

"Generally speaking, mill inventories are not burdensome and nowhere within any major classification of the industry can they be called excessive," he said. "On the contrary, mill stocks in many lines are considerably below the long-time average and in certain outstanding cases they are at a minimum of normal working requirements."

House Group Hears Patman Bill Might Start a New Slump

WASHINGTON (AP) — Professor Malcolm P. McNair of the Harvard Business School told a House subcommittee that enactment of the Patman bill to tax chain stores might precipitate "a new business slump," by upsetting the balance between production and distribution.

Chain stores, he said, had attracted a new flow of capital into large scale distribution, and had taken up some of the slack between manufacture and consumer by creating new purchasing power for buyers through reduced prices.

He added the chains have proved "a strong bulwark" for protection of the consumer against monopoly by manufacturers.

Professor McNair said he believed fears that chain stores might become monopolies were unwarranted because, he said, the chains provided competition of "the fiercest kind" among themselves. He estimated that chains, department stores, mail order houses and "supermarkets" handled only between 35 and 40 per cent of the nation's retail business and that considerable time would elapse before the figure reached 50 per cent.

Illinois Central Freight Rises Nearly 7 Per Cent

CHICAGO (AP) — The Illinois Central Railroad's ninetieth annual report showed freight revenue increased 6.99 per cent while passenger revenues, excluding Chicago suburban traffic, decreased 7.37 per cent in 1939, compared with the preceding year.

The road's net income after all deductions was $2,335,775, an increase of $1,112,900, or 91 per cent, compared with a 1938 net of $1,222,874.

Int'l Paper Shows Sharp Increase in 1939 Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of International Paper Company, controlled by International Paper & Power, for the year 1939 totaled $5,090,465, equal to $5.30 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

This compares with a net profit in 1938 of $54,794, or 6 cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred.

Investment Counsel Spokesmen Attack Wagner-Lea Trust Bill

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The investment counsel people have now had their day at the Senate hearings on the Wagner-Lea investment trust bill. They said plenty, and some of them hope they said enough so that Title II of the bill, applying to them, will be entirely dropped. They don't expect to appear in rebuttal, like the investment trust people, and so fired off all their ammunition at once, and here is a paraphrase of it.

Douglas T. Johnston, president of Johnston & Lagerquist and v.p. of the Investment Counsel Association, pointed out that the definition of investment advisor in the bill is so broad that it might include firms like Moody's, Poor's, Babson's, United Business Service, Standard Statistics, etc., plus those who advertise in the papers to send for a nominal sum a list of good stocks, plus certain investment banking and brokerage house investment and advisory services —as well as those firms generally called investment counsel.

The bill proposes to include all these, not to correct known abuses but to discover whether abuses exist.

Lawyers are exempted, though "probably more investment advice is given by lawyers than by all other advisors combined." Why not include them?

How Association Grew

Then Dwight Rose (president of the ICA and member of Brundage, Story & Rose) told how the Association was formed to raise professional standards. The profession started in the early twenties. When it was established, then dealers, bankers, and brokers set up "investment counsel departments." Then came exploiters. Conferences began in 1934 which led to the formation of the ICA in 1937. It aims to develop a "Code of Professional Practice."

In January, 1939, a committee of six was set up, including three outside the profession (Ernest Angell, Rudolf Berle and Ordway Tead) to think up some good entrance requirements to the Association. The ICA has broadcast its Code to banks, dealers, brokers, colleges, etc. Every member firm has had to make some adjustments to conform to the Code. The Association is now taking active steps to enlarge its membership.

In its three years the Association has discovered some 540 people or firms operating as "investment counsel." Some were really dealers or brokers offering free advice; "a not inconsiderable part . . . would probably better be described as market forecasters, trading advisers and a few outright 'tipster bureaus.' Probably 150 to 200 . . . could properly be described as investment counsel serving their clients on a professional basis. Probably about one half of that 150 or 200 . . . are individuals with only a handful of clients, frequently members of their own families or close personal friends . . . 'Who's Who in Investment Counsel,' a manual recently . . . distributed by Bishop's Service . . . lists 156 different organizations and individuals . . . of which slightly more than one half are . . . engaged in 'investment counsel exclusively.'"

"The various states, as well as the Federal Government, now have laws against fraud which cover any serious abuses which may arise."

Restrictions in the bill would keep out many good men. For instance many lawyers have gone over into it who would probably go back to the law. On the other hand, men would be tempted to shift to banks or trust companies not subject to the bill.

While shutting out many good men, registration would be bound to include many incompetents. This registration would give them a badge which would easily give the unsophisticated investor a false impression.

Under federal regulation investment advisers might at times be afraid to give clients their true opinion of the implications of fiscal policy, government bonds, etc.

This would be the first entrance of the Federal Government into personal and professional relationships. It would give a good precedent for federal regulation of lawyers, accountants, engineers, etc.

"We're a young profession," the spokesmen say. "We don't know what will be the lines of development. We'd rather regulate ourselves. When we feel more certain of our ground we shall ask for at least that measure of public supervision and regulation . . . now accepted by the other recognized professions. . . ."

Powers Given by Bill

Then Rudolf P. Berle, ICA's general counsel, said that Section 204 (c) (2) of the bill requires the investment advisers to file copies of every form of contract or agreement between an adviser and his clients which is regularly used by the investment adviser. He said: "I am prepared to defy almost anyone to tell me when a form of contract becomes a form regularly used." The abuses might be worked through special forms in special cases. Besides, even a "regular" contract which looked bad on the surface might actually be without fraud or concealment. Certainly fraud can wreak havoc in this professional relationship, but there are plenty of other such areas where fraud could be equally damaging; for example, a dentist who might deliberately make work for himself.

The bill would give the SEC enormous power over investment advisers' reputations. This bill would give it the same powers of investigation as in the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which are virtually unlimited. It permits so-called "private" investigations, knowledge of which rapidly gets round the Street. If they're given up there's no clean bill given, and the rumor and the stigma would stick to a firm or man in a profession which depends on its reputation. Merely starting an investigation could ruin a man. The client can hardly be blamed, hearing of it, if he cuts the connection, preferring to be safe than sorry. The investment adviser can't combat the supicion; he may not even know what's being charged.

Montgomery Ward Net for Quarter Put at $5,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—Sewell L. Avery, Chairman of the board of Montgomery Ward and Company, told stockholders at their annual meeting that the company would earn about $5,000,000 in the three months ending April 30 this year.

Mr. Avery said that net profit for February and March had totaled $2,366,000, compared with $1,961,000 in the corresponding 1939 months, and added that he expected April sales to show a gain of about 14 per cent over April last year.

Replying to questions as to the reasons for the resignations of three executives of the company in the last few months, Mr. Avery said that no difference on the general policy of the company had been involved. Resignations of Frank M. Folsom, Vice-President, in December, and of George Vaught, Treasurer, in February, "had not involved any unpleasantness but had been in the ordinary course of events."

In regard to the resignation of Raymond H. Folger, President, Mr. Avery said the explanation would be made eventually by Mr. Folger and that the "reasons will be plain when his own judgment lets him explain."

Int'l Machines Net $2.71 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net earnings of International Business Machines Corporation for the three months ended March 31, 1940, were $3,075,504 after deducting $342,642 blocked foreign net profits but before providing for federal taxes.

They compare with net earnings for the corresponding 1939 period of $2,807,817 after deducting $237,374 blocked foreign net profits applicable to that period, an increase in net earnings of $267,687.

After taxes, net income for the quarter was $2,437,504, equivalent to $2.71 a share on 898,178 shares outstanding April 1, 1940.

It compares with net income for the corresponding 1939 period of $2,244,817 after deducting federal taxes, an increase of $192,687.

Maine Central Net Higher

PORTLAND, Me. (AP) — The Maine Central Railroad reported that it had a net income of $59,403.11 above fixed charges in March, an increase of $9,981.90 over the same month last year. Net income for the first quarter this year was $190,017.07, an increase of $73,761.37 over a comparable period in 1939, the report said.

Home Building Permits Show Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An increase of 27 per cent in the value of building permits for new residential building in March as compared with February was the feature of March construction reports, according to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

"Somewhat lower gains were registered for other types of construction," she said. "New nonresidential construction showed a gain of 14 per cent, while the value of additions, alterations, and repairs increased by 9 per cent. Total building construction was 21 per cent higher than during February," Miss Perkins stated.

Total Below Year Ago

"Although March permit valuations for new residential buildings were 4 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1939, there was a decrease of 5 per cent in the total value of all types of buildings for which permits were issued. This decrease was brought about by a decline of 16 per cent in permit valuations for new nonresidential buildings and a decrease of 14 per cent in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures. These data are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 2,068 cities of the United States having an aggregate population of 60,100,000.

"During the first quarter of 1940, permits were issued in reporting cities for buildings valued at $421,836,000, a decline of 10 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1939. Permits issued for residential buildings during the first three months of 1940 amounted to $240,846,000, an increase of 3 per cent over the corresponding period of the preceding year."

Permits issued during March provided for 27,763 dwelling units. Of these, 3,059 were in projects under the jurisdiction of the United States Housing Authority. February permits in these cities provided for 22,228 units, of which 3,812 were in USHA-aided projects.

USHA Projects

Compared with March, 1939, there was an increase of 7 per cent in the total number of family-dwelling units provided. USHA projects for which contracts were awarded during March, 1939, provided for 1,097 dwelling units.

The changes occurring between the first quarter of 1940 and the like period of 1939 are indicated below by class of construction:

Class of Construction	% Chg from 1st Quarter '39 to 1st Q'rt'r '40 All Cities	Excl. NYC
New residential	+ 2.5	+ 7.0
New nonresidential	—25.2	—33.0
Additions, alterations and repairs	—15.5	—17.4
Total	— 9.6	—11.6

The information collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments in addition to private and municipal construction. For March, 1940, Federal and State construction amounted to $18,828,000; for February, 1940, to $22,947,000; and for March, 1939, to $8,821,000.

Public Offerings Well Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended April 25 totaled $56,953,288, which was $5,859,201 above the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

More than 60 per cent of the total represented a demand for new money, but municipal issues accounted for more than half of the week's total. Private corporate issues were small and mostly for the purpose of refunding existing debts.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$30,530,861	$9,020,000
Public utility	10,250,000	52,500,000
Railroad		
Industrial	4,200,000	65,700,000
Miscellaneous	6,205,000	
Stock	5,767,427	116,666
Total	$56,953,288	$127,336,666

Loans to Brokers Rise $1,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $480,000,000.

The week ended April 24 and the total represented an increase of $1,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $547,000,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

Banking Service
1817 - 1940
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £140 millions.
Over 500 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and at 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

New Equipment Needed to Keep Foreign Markets, Says Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If they are to be able to meet foreign competition after this war is over, American manufacturing plants must double the rate at which they have been junking old equipment and replacing it with new, declared John H. Van Deventer, President and editor of Iron Age, at a meeting of the Mid-West Conference of the National Industrial Advertisers Association at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

For the past five years, continued Mr. Van Deventer, American manufacturers of production machinery have been putting our foreign competitors into a position to run us out of foreign markets for manufactured goods after the war is over.

Improved Position

As a result of their heavy buying of the latest American machine tools and other equipment in the past five years in preparation for war, the leading overseas nations now have first class manufacturing capacity far beyond their normal peacetime production requirements.

If the war lasts long enough, say four or five years, many of these machines will, through rough treatment, become unfit for further use. But if the war should last one or two years, they should be in excellent condition when peace comes.

Production capacity abroad then will be so great that Europe can afford to junk its old equipment and compete for world trade with latest type machinery on an efficiency level far higher than that of the average American industrial plant.

This situation, combined with the distress labor rates that will eventuate abroad after the war, is likely to bring about a European cost level that will be a serious threat to American trade in manufactured products in South America and elsewhere, declared the editor.

Investment Deficit

Pointing out that during the past 10 years, we have accumulated a deficit in investment in plants and equipment for American industry of close to $36,000,000,000 and that during the same period we have accumulated over $17,000,000,000 in "timid" money and credit not being put to work, Mr. Van Deventer declared that American industry must now take its next upward step to put itself into a cost position to meet competition from all quarters.

Punitive taxation, restriction of production efficiency by slowing down the machine, curtailment of working hours by law or by labor unions, threat and abuse of business, he declared, will never break this capital investment log jam. It will simply pile it higher and higher until the natural attrition of stagnant money wipes out savings altogether.

The log jam cannot be broken by force nor can it be broken by Government. It must be broken through the initiative and enterprise of the makers and merchandisers of capital equipment by means of more powerful promotion and advertising to convince American manufacturers of the vital need of mending their cost fences.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. Week of April 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices incerased 0.6 per cent during the week ended April 20 due to further advances in the market prices for farm products and food, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase, continues the report, brought the all-commodity index to the highest point reached in the past eight weeks, 78.5 per cent of the 1926 average.

In addition to increases of approximately 2½ per cent for farm products and 1½ per cent for foods, the hides and leather products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities groups also advanced.

The raw materials group index advanced 1.3 per cent to the highest point since late February. Rising prices for agricultural commodities, hides, skins, hemp, crude rubber, copra, cocoa beans, and scrap steel largely accounted for the increase.

Commodity groups	Apr. 20, 1940	Apr. 13, 1940	Pct. changes to Apr. 13, 1940	Apr. 22, 1939
All commodities	78.5	78.0	0.6	3.3
Farm products	69.6	68.0	2.4	8.9
Foods	71.9	70.8	1.6	4.7
Hides and leather products	102.5	102.1	.4	12.3
Textile products	71.6	71.9	— .4	7.3
Fuel and lighting materials	72.4	72.6	— .3	1.8
Metals and metal pr	93.3	95.4	— 1	1.1
Building materials	92.8	92.8	0	3.1
Chem and drugs	77.4	76.9	.7	2.1
Housefurnishing gds	89.7	89.7	0	3.7
Misc commodities	76.8	76.6	.3	3.5
Raw materials	72.9	72.0	1.3	6.7
Semimanufactur art	79.5	79.2	.4	6.9
Manufactured products	81.5	81.2	.4	1.4
All commodities other than farm prod	80.5	80.3	.2	2.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.6	82.7	— .1	2.4

Before you drive in the Springtime

See to it that the engine of your car is clean and running "like a watch." Be sure that tires are right, and that brake rods and other parts are tight and functioning properly.

In The Christian Science Monitor you will find the advertisements of garages and service stations where you can have your car properly serviced to make your spring driving enjoyable.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bane Declares Trusts' Assets Being Diluted

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Securities Commission official testified that "as a general rule, even in periods of violent market fluctuations, no precautions are taken" by open-end investment trusts to prevent "dilution" of shareholders' assets.

The contention was made by Baldwin Bane, head of the SEC's registration section, in testimony before a Senate Banking sub-committee. The committee had before it an SEC proposal for regulation of investment trusts.

Mr. Bane asserted that contrary to earlier testimony by witnesses for the industry, "dilution" under a "two-price system" of selling open-end trust shares was widespread and in its "cumulative" effect over a period of time constituted a substantial amount.

Witnesses for the industry had contended that any "dilution" was negligible and if it took place, it occurred despite efforts to prevent it.

Open-end trusts are those in which shares are redeemable at their asset value at any given time. Mr. Bane contended that it is the general practice of the industry to determine the asset value each day and put it into effect at a specified time the next day, permitting dealers or customers to buy at lower than true asset value if the market is rising, or enabling them to wait for the new price if the market is falling.

Mr. Bane told the committee the effect of this system of selling shares was to "dilute" the value of shareholders by the amount of profit realized by the purchaser of a share.

Information obtained through a questionaire sent to 78 trusts, Mr. Bane testified, showed that on Sept. 5, 1939, approximately 60 trusts "were diluted to the extent of $1,585,000, and on the three days of Sept. 5, 11 and 19 of 1939 were diluted more than $1,750,000."

"The fact is," he said of the Sept. 5 selling, "that instead of making an effort to protect the interests of their shareholders whom they were supposed to represent in a fiduciary capacity, these fiduciaries and underwriters indulged in an orgy of selling with full knowledge that it was working to the detriment of their shareholders."

Mr. Bane said than on Sept. 5, Massachusetts Investors Trust sales were 92 times the average daily sales for that year.

Replying to what he said was a contention by one witness that "evils resulting from this two-price system occurred only in a fringe of the industry" Mr. Bane commented:

"There is a fringe all right, but in this industry the fringe is the part that attempts to protect the interests of the shareholders which it is paid to take care of. In other words, in this industry, you do not have to protect the industry from the fringe, but the fringe must be protected from the industry."

Urges Periodic Examination Of Investment Trusts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Robert Taft (R), Ohio, suggested that the affairs of investment trusts be subjected to periodic government examinations similar to those of national banks.

Senator Taft made the suggestion, as a preferable alternative to regulating private audits of the companies, during a Senate banking subcommittee hearing on a securities commission proposal to regulate the investment trust business.

Under the measure proposed by the SEC the commission would have the power to inspect books of investment companies in connection with its investigative authority, but no regular inspections would be provided.

William W. Werntz, SEC chief accountant, urged the granting to the commission of authority to require uniform accounting practices, contending that it was difficult to determine the relative merits of the companies unless a common basis for comparison could be established.

Dividend Meetings

Important companies holding dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are listed as follows:

Monday, April 29

Atlantic Refining Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.). Consolidated Edison Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.). Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. ($5 Cum. Pfd. and Com.) (10:30 a. m.). Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

Tuesday, April 30

Deere & Co. (7 per cent Pfd.) (10 a. m.). Inland Steel Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.). Mead Corp. ($6 Pfd. "A" and $5.50 Pfd. "B") (12:30 p. m.). Phillips Petroleum Co. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.). U. S. Steel Corp (7 per cent Pfd.) (3 p. m.). Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. ($4 Conv. Pfd.) (1:30 p. m.).

Wednesday, May 1

Atlas Powder Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.). Bristol-Myers Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.). Federal Light & Traction Co. ($6 Pfd.) (11 a. m.). Phelps Dodge Corp. (Com.) (12 m.). Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) (Com.) (11 a. m.).

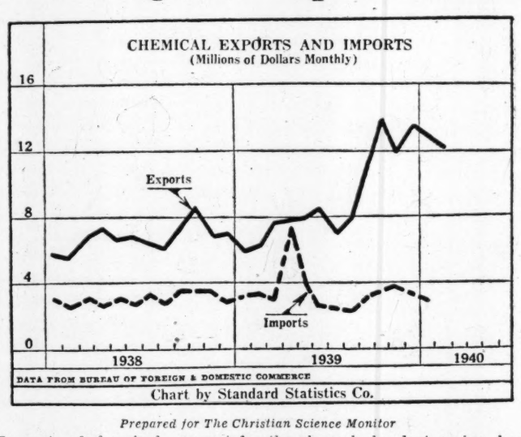
Thursday, May 2

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. ($2.25 Pfd.) (12 m.). May Department Stores Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Friday, May 3

American Chicle Co. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.). Van Raalte Co., Inc. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.).

Chemical Exports Up Sharply Since August; Imports Steady



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Imports of chemicals, except for the sharp bulge last spring, have continued on an even keel for more than two years, with the month-to-month variations only trifling. Exports, on the other hand, almost doubled last fall and have averaged more than $12,000,000 a month since September.

War Reduces U. S. Foreign Grain Market

CHICAGO, April 27 (AP)—The war has lopped off part of the European grain market normally accessible to growers in the Western Hemisphere, and, if it spreads further, may extend the area of isolation, grain traders here said.

Although war is believed to be a stimulant to wheat consumption through waste, loss and military requirements, the present conflict has reduced the ports to which North and South American grain can flow. Furthermore, nations still in a position to buy new world grain like Great Britain, the Netherlands, France and Spain have not yet come into the market for larger than normal supplies.

Traders estimated countries already invaded by Germany annd surrounding neutral nations exposed to possible invasion normally import better than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat annually in addition to other grains. In the past this wheat has come from all over the world but principally the European Danube Basin, Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia.

Denmark, shut off from North America by the blockade since German occupation, imported an average of 11,800,000 bushels of wheat annually during the 5-year period ending in 1937. Norway, now the trouble zone, had average imports of 8,500,000 bushels. Sweden, virtually cut off by the war, imported an average of 1,000,000 bushels, and Finland 4,300,000 bushels. However, a ship line to be opened May 1 to the Finnish Arctic port of Petsamo may partially restore shipping to Scandinavia.

In the 5-year period Belgian-Luxemburg imports averaged 37,700,000 bushels annually while the Netherlands took 30,300,000 bushels and Switzerland 17,100,000 bushels.

Despite reports of unfavorable crop prospects throughout much of Europe there has been no rush to contract for Western Hemisphere wheat. Consumption requirements are affected by war, but also by rationing and trade barriers. On the other hand, production may be affected by the fact that so many workers are in armies. Winter killing of wheat in Europe was unusually severe and loss from this cause is expected to be much larger than usual, especially in Belgium, the Danube region and parts of Russia.

The largest Western Hemisphere wheat surplus is held by Canada, which also has an advantage because of its relations with Great Britain, the biggest importer and because of the comparatively short ocean haul. The Argentine available surplus is very small, due to a poor crop, while the United States probably will have less than 100,000,000 bushels for export after reserve unless a larger crop than expected is raised.

U. S. Savings Bond Sales Credited to Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Credit for the success in the selling of United States savings bonds must be given to advertising, James William Bryan, chief of information of the savings bond division of the Treasury Department, told the New York Financial Advertisers at a luncheon meeting at the Lawyers Club.

More than 12,000,000 savings bonds have been sold to date to more than 6,000,000 persons, making these bonds the most widely held security anywhere in the world, he told the gathering. Approximately $1,800,000 comes in every day from the sale of savings bonds, he said. On January 3 this year, the biggest single day of sales, $23,000,000 worth of bonds was sold, or 250 per cent more than were sold in the whole month of September, 1935, before advertising of savings bonds was begun.

Mr. Bryan declared that every dollar spent on savings bonds has brought back $1,000 in returns, in spite of the largest direct-by-mail campaign in the world, a large advertising and publicity campaign, a large building and other expenses. The 9,000,000 names on the savings bond advertising list constitute the largest such list in the world, and more than 100,000 letters are sent out each day by the savings bond division.

Retail Sales Not So Active In Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Both spring and retail trade were described as "laggard" today in the weekly trade review of Dun & Bradstreet.

The delay in appearance of warm weather, said the agency, "continued this week to check a full expansion in seasonal trade activity."

"Retarded demand at retail," the report continued, "was reflected in the slow pace of wholesale ordering. Replenishment needs were somewhat below a year ago; calls for summer goods continued numerous although small in volume.

"On the industrial front, the picture was brighter; the flow of new business was said to be better than in March and production was somewhat higher in a number of lines.

"In general, commodity price markets, showed little change in the week, but wholesale food prices reported their sharpest gains so far this year.

"Apparel continued to move sluggishly, offsetting a rather brisk turnover in house furnishings.

"Wholesale business was well scattered but in most lines rather disappointing in respect to total volume.

"The buying movement which appeared to be getting under way in staple dry goods last week failed to show the hoped for vitality.

"Report from principal industries indicated that operating rates more than held their own this week."

Plan to Promote Paper Pulp Sales Urged in Ontario

TORONTO (CP)—Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests, suggested the formation of a central organization "free from politics" to sell Ontario's pulp and paper products.

The Minister told a legislature committee investigating administration of the Province's timber resources that the Scandinavian countries "go out and get the business, then meet the price." For that reason, he said, Finland and Sweden have been able to lay down newsprint in the United States at a price lower than that quoted by Ontario newsprint producers.

Mr. Heenan's plan was for "some sort of central organization to go out and get the business" and to control the pro-rata output of Ontario's mills.

"Would it not be advisable for such a board also to have control of the output of the forests?" asked Conservative Leader George Drew.

"Not necessarily," Mr. Heenan replied.

The Minister said it was his belief that if Ontario and Quebec led the way in co-operation to produce and sell timber products at a "reasonable price" the other provinces producing timber would "fall into line."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 27

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.51⅛	$3.51⅜	$8.2397
Cables	3.51½	3.51⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0199	.0199	†
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1689	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2243	.2243	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5309	$
Sweden—krona	.2350	.2340	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0200x	.0200	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0345x	.0345x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—Milreis‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1750	.1750	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5368	.5368	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2175	.2187	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4162	.4150	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8425	.8462	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. x Nominal.

Heard in Wall Street

The British savings banks are getting worried. First, some £123,000,000 has been subscribed since the war began to the British equivalent of our baby bonds, and though this is by no means as much as was subscribed to the U. S. Treasury's tom thumb bond issue, it's a beginning and more than had been sold in the equivalent first months of the U. S. similar offering. These bonds are an alterative to savings bank deposits, and the latter in England have actually begun to decline.

Secondly they are worried by the larger implications of the Keynes plan for compulsory "savings." These would go into "blocked" savings accounts, and as one thing leads to another it would be but the natural next step for the Government to block existing savings accounts. If it went about it hesitantly there would be a run, and if it did it swiftly there would anyway be a natural decline in the amount voluntarily brought in after that. It might be said that the banks should be glad of the prospect that the entire wage-earning class would be suddenly forced to become savings bank depositors willy-nilly, with the banks naturally investing the proceeds in Government bonds, but for some reason or other banks don't seem to relish such strait-jacket control as would be inevitable.

* * *

The life insurance business may get its anticipated test of Paul vs. Virginia sooner than expected. This Supreme Court decision of long standing, found that life insurance is not commerce nor in interstate commerce. Life insurance men, however, in recent years, have felt that the New Deal Supreme Court would reverse this, since practically everything but the kitchen sink is now in interstate commerce. Now comes the National Labor Relations Board and signs stipulations with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company and two labor unions, which the NLRB will use to decide whether to order an election. The ultimate result looks foreordained.

* * *

Items to watch for the defining of the boundaries of the Wage and Hour Division's authority:

The Bolles amendment to strike out Section 3 (j) which extends the Act to cover persons not only employed in interstate commerce but "in any process or occupation necessary to the production" of goods that enter interstate commerce.

The Division's suits against Kirschbaum Company in Philadelphia and Arsenal Building Corporation in New York to bring elevator and maintenance employees under the Act. These suits are based on Section 3 (j).

Current amendments to extend the "area of production" within which farm labor and labor working on farm goods are exempt.

The Montgomery Ward suit to prevent the Division from making routine inspection of the company's books.

The Division's suit against Carleton Screw Products Company. When the law went into effect this company was paying 80 cents an hour for 50 hours. It continued the $40 a week and the 50 hours, but cut the regular rate so that when time and a half was figured against the excess time over 44 hours it all came out the same. The Division calls this a book-keeping fiction. If it wins, current rates become minima.

The Division's suit against Swift to bring some 5000 employees under the law by narrowing Swift's idea of the exemptions in the law for processors of farm products.

The amendments to limit the application of the time-and-a-half requirement to those getting less than a secured $150 a month.

H. F.

Auto Output Still Above Last Year

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that the motorcar industry's assembly plants would produce 101,405 cars and trucks this week.

Assemblies last week numbered 103,725, the survey said, attributing the decline in part to the approach of the month-end "and the attendant need of adjusting schedules to meet projections for the month."

Output this week a year ago totaled 86,640 vehicles.

Baldwin Locomotive Net For Year Is $1,414,289

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries including the Midvale Company, of whose capitalization Baldwin owns about 61 per cent, reported for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, consolidated net profit of $1,414,289, after all charges, provisions for taxes and deduction of minority interest of the Midvale Company.

This compares with a net loss on the same basis, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1939, of $1,465,780.

Consolidated sales for 12 months ended March 31, 1940, amounted to $37,030,781, compared with $28,256,888 in 12 months ended March 31, 1939, and $31,463,045 in 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1939.

American Hide & Leather

NEW YORK (AP)—American Hide & Leather Co. reported for the nine months to March 31 net profit of $398,692, equal to 35 cents a common share, against $813,163, or 54 cents a common share in the comparable period a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
14 3¼s '45-43	109.19	109.19	109.19
2 2s '50-48	103.31	103.31	103.31
2 2½s '52-50	106.7	106.7	106.7
3 3s '55-51	110.31	110.31	110.31
1 2⅞s '60-55	108.5	108.5	108.5
113 2¾s '65-60	106.30	106.26	106.30
1 3s '52-44	107.21	107.21	107.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82	82	82
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82½	82½	82½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	65	65	65
2 Am IGChem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
5 Am T&T 3½s '43	107⅛	107½	107½
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109	109	109
1 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
18 AT&SF 4s 95	105⅛	105⅛	105½
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 A C Line 4½s 64	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	75	75	75
1 Aub Autocv 4¾s39	71	71	71
4 B&O 95 st C	23½	23½	23½
6 B&O 96 st F	26½	26⅜	26⅜
4 B & O cv '60 st	12½	12⅜	12½
2 B&O S W 50 st	44	44	44
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	109½	109½	109½
9 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105	104⅞	104⅞
10 Blak Knox 3½s'50	99¼	99	99
2 Boston &Me 5s 67 st	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
3 Boston&Me 5s 55	50¼	50	50¼
3 Boston&Me 5s '55 st	49¾	49½	49½
4 Bkly Man Tr4½s66ct	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
2 BkQn C&Sb cn 5s 41ct	47¾	47¾	47¾
14 Buf R&P 57 st	38⅛	38⅜	38¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	100	100	100
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	73½	73½	73½
15 Can Pac 4s perp	63⅞	63½	63¼
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88	88	88
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	46½	46½	46½
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¾	67¼	67¾
5 Certainteed 5½s '48	81	81	81
6 C & O 3½s '96D	99¾	99⅞	99¾
5 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	105½	105½	105½
7 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14	14	14
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¼	100⅜	100⅜
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¾	97½	97⅝
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	94	94	94
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29¼	29	29¼
10 Chi I & L 5s '66	8¾	8¾	8¾
8 CMSP &Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6½	6⅞
1 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11 Chi&NW 6½s'36	19	18¾	19
1 Chi&NW rfg 5 2037	10	10	10
21 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 CRIcP cv 4s '88	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	59	59	59
15 Choc Okl&G 5s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 City of NY3sl'80 wi	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1 CCC&SL gen 4s '93	65½	65½	65½
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
51 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	129¾	129½	129½
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
15 Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105¼	105½
10 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	60½	60	60½
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	104½	104½	104½
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 E Ten V & G cn 5s '56	94⅜	94⅜	84⅜
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	15¼	15¼	15¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	61¾	61¾	61¾
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Erie cv 4s '53D	22½	22½	22½
4 Erie Gene 6s '57	69½	69¼	69½
1 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Goodrich 4½s '56	105	105	105
2 Gt Nor 5s '72	94½	94½	94½
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	97¾	98	97¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95	94¾	95
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	47½	47½	47½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46½	46½	46½
18 Ill Cen 4s '66	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	64	64	64
7 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	105	104⅞	105
1 Interb'd E Te 7s 32ct	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
13 Interb Rap Tr 6s 52	38⅛	38	38⅛
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66ct	77⅞	77½	77½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	68	68	68
43 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	75½	74½	75½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	102	102	102
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	36¼	36¼	36¼
5 James F&Clev 4s 59	54	54	54
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
1 McKess & Rob 5½s'50	97½	97½	97½
2 Met Ed 4½s'68	111½	111½	111½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104	104	104
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	15½	15½	15½
3 M-K-Tex ad 5s '67	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	11½	11½	11
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	19	19	19
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 MonWPaPubSv6s '65	110½	110½	110½
15 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 NEng T&T 4½s61B	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104½	104½	104½
6 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104	104	104
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58⅞	58⅞
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	52¾	52½
1 NYC cn 4s 98	58½	58⅜	58½
4 NYCh&StL 6s'41	83	83⅝	83
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	85	85	85
5 NY Ch&St L 3½s '47	86½	86½	86½
7 NY Dock cv 5s '47	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 NY Dock cv 4s '51	53½	53½	53½
3 NY Edis 3¼s'65	109	109	109
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	126	126	126
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¼	20⅞	21
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	18½	18½	18½
2 NY O W rfg 4s '92	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	107	107
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	55	55	55
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	16	16	16
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	58	57¾	58
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	47¾	48
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	68½	68½	68½
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜
5 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112½	112½	112½
1 Parmelee T 6s'44	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Pen Co 3½s'42 C	106	106	106
1 Pen Ra 4s'84	104½	104½	104½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	103¼	103	103¼
5 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	117	117	117
3 Pere Marq 5s'56	66¼	66⅛	66¼
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	108½	108½	108½
2 Phila Co 5s'67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	100	100	100
22 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	73¾	73¼	73¾
5 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	81¾	81¾	81¾
10 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	22¾	22½	22¾
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	81	81	81
10 Readg 4½s '97 A	68½	68½	68½
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	101	101	101
4 Republic Steel 5½s'54	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	98⅛	98	98⅛
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	98	98	98
2 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	11	10⅞	11
2 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	63½	63½	63½
1 StLSF 5s '50 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 St L S F 4½s '78	12½	12½	12½
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 St L SW 1st 4s '89	64½	64	64
10 SP&SC StLA½s'41	6¾	6¾	6¾
13 SA&A Pass 4s '43	63½	63½	63½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95	94¾	95
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	47½	47½	47½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46½	46½	46½
18 Ill Cen 4s '66	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	64	64	64
7 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	105	104⅞	105
1 Interb'd E Te 7s 32ct	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
13 Interb Rap Tr 6s 52	38⅛	38	38⅛
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66ct	77⅞	77½	77½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	68	68	68
43 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	75½	74½	75½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	102	102	102
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	36¼	36¼	36¼
5 James F&Clev 4s 59	54	54	54
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
1 McKess & Rob 5½s'50	97½	97½	97½
2 Met Ed 4½s'68	111½	111½	111½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104	104	104
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	15½	15½	15½
3 M-K-Tex ad 5s '67	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	11½	11½	11
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	19	19	19
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 MonWPaPubSv6s '65	110½	110½	110½
15 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32¾	32¾	32¾
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1 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104½	104½	104½
6 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104	104	104
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58⅞	58⅞
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	52¾	52½
1 NYC cn 4s 98	58½	58⅜	58½
4 NYCh&StL 6s'41	83	83⅝	83
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	85	85	85
5 NY Ch&St L 3½s '47	86½	86½	86½
7 NY Dock cv 5s '47	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 NY Dock cv 4s '51	53½	53½	53½
3 NY Edis 3¼s'65	109	109	109
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	126	126	126
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¼	20⅞	21
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	18½	18½	18½
2 NY O W rfg 4s '92	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	107	107
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	55	55	55
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	16	16	16
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	58	57¾	58
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	47¾	48
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	68½	68½	68½
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜
5 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
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6,000 ACRES improved producing N. D. wheat farms 80 to 800 acres; sold in one block for low cash price; crops insured; good community; schools and university; rural electricity; liquidating estate real opportunity for land wholesaler TRUSTEE, 5711 Metro Station, Los Angeles, Calif.

TOURIST COURT IN TEXAS, FOR SALE—25 cabins, large trailer space, well located, doing good all year profitable business. H. C. MUELLER, Moore Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

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1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
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N. Y. C., W. 58th St.—Two attractive rooms, fireplace, kitchenette, bath, furnished or unfurnished; sublet to Oct. or longer; $75 per month. Call PE. 6-0367 Mon., Wed., Fri., one to six.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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IF SEEKING a rest or vacation enjoy beautiful country, quiet and homelike, private home, home cooking; rates reasonable. MRS. A. J. BILLS, Amherst, N. H.

WARREN MASS., Cutler Farm—All modern conveniences. Large, comfortable rooms, screened porch, fresh farm produce; quiet, refined; restricted; $14.00 weekly; open year round; make your reservations early. ELIAS CUTLER.

FOR RENT

BEAUTIFUL 12-room Colonial house, modern, steam heat; 12 miles north of Boston; lavatory first floor; suitable for 1 or 2 families; 1½ acres; henhouse for 1,000 hens; fruit trees; large barn. Box C-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PARISIAN Fur Craftsman with factory in wholesale district can give you exceptionally low rates on remodeling and repairing of any fur garment. Desirable selection of new Fur Jackets also available. Storage vaults at Resillon Freres, minimum $2.50. Armand et Soeur, 148 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
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HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Strong graduate male nurse for position in the north. Address: 505 Walgreen Bldg., St. Petersburg, Fla.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A COUNSELOR, charge of dramatics; Small Co-ed Camps; must be Christian Scientist; state salary. MRS. CLARKE, 84-74 169th St., Jamaica, N. Y.

CAPABLE attendant for elderly woman (mental); sleep in; household duties. Write F. C. M-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified Advertising

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Charming stucco and brick house situated on a cliff—beautifully landscaped with sweeping view overlooking the Atlantic Ocean and harbor. A perfect setting for gracious summer living—14 rooms, 4 baths and 2 lavatories, heated 2-car garage, tennis court.

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FOR SALE, 75 acres high land for development, Brant Rock Beach, and 10-room house, water front and trailer camp, near beach. E. H. BRYANT, Brant Rock (Mass.).

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For Sale—A Maine Home
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271 Taber Avenue, Providence, R. I.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office 4th floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon DST, Tuesday, May 21, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the furnishing and placing of about 3700 tons of stone riprap and chips, 1100 cubic yards of gravel back fill and 100 cubic yards of loam to protect the bank and the breaking up of the old concrete wall and jetties and placing the same in the work at Warrens Cove, Plymouth, Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $500.00 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provision of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: John W. Beal, Commissioner of Public Works. April 27, 1940.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE E. REEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church; all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage, Gifford-Hewitt, succeeded by Bartlett, COM. 7862.

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BOSTON, Marlborough St., near Hereford—Rooms in newly decorated home; quiet; tel. for particulars. KENmore 2347 or 6786. References.

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Cottage, 7 rooms, fully electrified; bath; garage; near bathing, land and water sports for children and adults; $300.00 for season. JOHN L. CASEY, 56 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.

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1104 So. 12th Street	3-8377
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REFRIGERATORS
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Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
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ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
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JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
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MONDAY, April 29th
We begin celebrating our 52nd anniversary with a GIGANTIC SALE. This is the time to buy what you need as prices are greatly reduced for this occasion.
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AT
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Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small

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Phone 4-2820
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DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
GE BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

JACKSONVILLE

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Complete Automobile Service
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FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

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Will Save You Money
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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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There is One Near You

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SMART
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BOTH STORES
Miami — Huntington Bldg. at 2d Ave. and S. E. 1st St.
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TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
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Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
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MIAMI — Phone 2-1696
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Serving
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PHONE 5-3391

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Phone 7335

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Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

FLORIDA
ORLANDO (Continued)

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Certified Cold Storage
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Branch Offices
51 West Central Ave.
16 East Church St. — 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park — Phone 418

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Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Parramore St.
Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

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ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Certified Cold Storage
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and
ACME CLEANERS
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"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

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Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. — Phone 7730

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
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FLORIDA
TAMPA (Continued)

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Complete Fashion Store

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R. A. THOMPSON, Owner

Georgia

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Ready-to-Wear
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2249 Peachtree Rd., N. W.

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Telephone Walnut 0100
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Party Orders Our Specialty
Breads—Pies—Cakes
Stores Located at
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Municipal Market — Briarcliff Plaza

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ATLANTA (Continued)

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Installations from $1250 up
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Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
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BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
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Norway

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Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 44[illegible]

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Valj Eder sky hos en agent av Stockholms mest aktade [illegible] Skoaffärer

SKOMAN
HAMNGATAN 8
[illegible] Vermögatan
FOOTWEAR
De [illegible] Handelsgatan 20

Books—Magazines—Stationery
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Biblioteksgatan 12
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Gentlemen's Equipment
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Flemminggatan 21 — Tel. 55[illegible], 50210

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Tel. 10 58 55
All kinds of Swedish and Foreign Chocolate, also our own make.

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SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

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RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvagen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Switzerland

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Simple and exclusive style
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Blumengeschäft
Burgfelderstr. 21.- Tel. 2.53.91
FLORIST

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Au Bon Marché
BERNE
for Quality and Value
Novelties for Ladies, Men and Children
SPITALGASSE 3-7

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family

Mercerie Bonneterie
J. KNUCHEL
Strümpfe in allen Qualitäten
Etagengeschäft—Marktgasse 44
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

Tailor—Dressmaker
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9 — Tel. 3.18.27
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

BERNE—Waberne

E. Schmid
Spenglerei Installationen
Tel. 2.63.08 Seftigenstrasse 273
(INSTALLATIONS)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAPETERIE IMPRESSIONS MEUBLES FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHÔNE GENÈVE
STATIONERY

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHÔNE 98

Felix Badel & Cie, S. A.
Electricité
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 4.82.45

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28, rue de Carouge Tel. 4.20.46
(Porkbutcher)

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
BUISSON - PAISANT
3, Rue du Rhône Tel. 5.23.56
(WHITE GOODS)

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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Examinez notre nouveau rayon de MANTEAUX, COSTUMES, au 1er étage. Comme d'habitude, de la qualité seulement
SILVAIN BLOCH
Always a big selection of new colourings and designs for day and evening wear.

à la Fermière s.a.
MONTBEE St LAURENT 15 - RUE St FRANÇOIS 10
Maison Spécialisée en produits laitiers de qualité
Dairy Produce

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent and Finger Waving
RITTER
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FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
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AUX DOCKS.. GRAND CHOIX
BALLY SHOES for everybody in the family.

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First Class Milliner
Moderate Prices
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ROCHAT
LAUSANNE S. A.
(Dyers and Cleaners)

ST. GALL

Carpets—Teppiche—Linoleum
E. Kretz
POSTSTR. 17. ST. GALLEN

BOOKS
of all kinds
FEHR Bookseller
Schmidgasse 16.

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

Spezial-Schuhhaus
Lüthi GmbH
Neugasse 5 Bezirksgebäude
Tel. 2.87.69 St. Gallen
(FOOTWEAR)

THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne
DAS HAUS FÜR MUSIK
THUN MARKTGASSE
MUSIC, RADIO, GRAMOPHONES

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Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk
Messler
LIMMATQUAI 106—ZURICH

Für sorgfältige Reinigung und feine Ausrüstung von
VORHÄNGEN
sind wir speziell eingerichtet
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ZURICH-WOLLISHOFEN
TELEPHON NO. 5.42.00
(LAUNDRY)

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur Hegibachplatz
Service à domicile J. u. G. Bertholet
Tel. 4.37.65

Modes
bliss
Waaggasse 7
Elegant Hats (Paradeplatz)

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(Painter and Decorator) Im Eisernen Zeit 12

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MÜHLEBACHSTRASSE 40
Bouillon, Cacao, Vanille
Englische Creme und Pudding
(Soup—Cocoa—Vanilla)

AUTO-KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

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Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Franz Kramer
Tapezierer und Dekorateur
Kreuzstrasse 42 Tel. 2.88.41
(Upholsterer and Decorator)

Union of South Africa

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Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
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Southern Life Buildings
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Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

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DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service
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Sea Point Terminus Tel. Sea Point 4-3089

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Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
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Telephone: Wynberg 1396

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West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

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Specialises in:—
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Butter, Eggs, Bacon
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market, Warwick Ave.
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STATIONERS
and BOOKSELLERS
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 WEST ST Telephone 21981

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The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
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FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
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Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
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Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Lamps, etc. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Specialty.
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Buy Wheatalin

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LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Union of South Africa

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Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
See Us First
Deliveries Daily

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THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS, LTD.
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OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
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P. O. Box 6818

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Personality Portraiture, Dance Studies, and Child Portraiture a speciality.
Recommended by all leading Dance Teachers—and Dancers throughout the country
Commercial Photography
Home and Studio Portraits
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LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHERS
73 ELOFF ST. JOHANNESBURG

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
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Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

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High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
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Next door to S. A. P. Club

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Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

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Specialise in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Lunches
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Everything for your garden from a tin of pansies to a Rock Pool.
Garden Road Orchards
Phone 45-1968

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
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Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Mackay Bros. & McMahon
LIMITED
"Kelvinator Refrigerators"
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Records, Pianos and Music
180 Church Street Phone 2570

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For your requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183 Pietermaritz Street

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

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Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road
Phone Day Service 4189
Phone Night Service 3895
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

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ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

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LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 Phone 2235 3 lines

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Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
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Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
221 Church St.
Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262—2697

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Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL SAVES MOTORS
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

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Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173-4-5
6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
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458, CHURCH STREET
Next to Lion Bridge Pretoria
For good used cars. Expert Service Repairs.
Spares, Tyres and Accessories

Australia

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W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 0729

SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

Max Factor ★ *Hollywood & London*
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
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The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

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RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

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D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU. 9656

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

EDWARD FAY PTY. LTD.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches, Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton Parramatta and Burwood

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
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The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
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PHILLIPS' SHOE STORE
585 George Street
Opposite Anthony Horderns'

QUEENSLAND

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Cash and Service Grocer
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707 Sandgate Road
CLAYFIELD TRAM TERMINUS
Brisbane, Australia
Phone M. 1254 Free Delivery

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE WATTLE
for
TEAS
LUNCHEONS
DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

Telephone LA 3314 After Hours XW 1589
OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY
THE GUM LEAF
ART FLORISTS
MRS. E. M. TEATHER
George Hotel Building, Fitzroy Street
ST. KILDA

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG AND BALLARAT

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
DIAMOND RINGS
JEWELLERY REMODELLED
ELECTROPLATE CRYSTAL, Etc.
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
Phone F 5571 or L 2933

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Complete Automotive
MAINTENANCE
33 Barkly St., St. Kilda Junction
Petrol, Oil, Battery and Tyre Service
Telephone Windsor 2777

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

Telephone F-6781
Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking—Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY
132 ELIZABETH STREET

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

PLANT QUALITY **NOW** FLOWER SEEDS
Summer and Autumn Flowering
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. MU5766 Pty. Ltd.

C. CARLSSON

F. 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
Also DRY CLEANERS
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
Tel. U. 3171 and U. 3172 26 Howson St Malvern, S. E. 4

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICE-SUPPLIED **TOWEL SERVICE**
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Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of bedding Renovations
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Continuation of Centerway

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"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
Camberwell, Moonee Ponds, Albury and
294 Collins St., Melbourne

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Tel. W. 2760
441 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
TAILOR
Men and Boys
Clothing and Accessories
33 Glenhuntly Road. Phone LF 5383

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FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand
Furniture Warehouse
Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street, Prahran
258 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
and Hampton Street, Hampton
Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

GROCERS
Imported Savories, Rindless Bacon
J. TOLLNER & SON
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Windsor 2345
Will Deliver to All Local Districts

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

New Zealand

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Ft. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Outfitting Specialists
in all Mens Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats-Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
141 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

Supply Laundry & "Tri"-Cleaners Ltd.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street, Depot, Vulcan Lane
Phone 46-895

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

The Vacuum Cleaning Co.
of N. Z.
Carpet Shampooing and General Cleaning
145 Albert St., Auckland Phone 41-769

for HANDBAGS SLIPPERS & TRAVEL GOODS
MODERN BAG Co
400 QUEEN ST. OPP. TOWN HALL

Mary Elizabeth Hats
Specialist in
MATRONS and LARGE FITTINGS
Showroom, First Floor
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDING
QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
No other address

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42018 First Floor
112 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Acacia Buildings O'Connell Street
AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41-367

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays 6.30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Free Advertising

Sir Harry Lauder was scheduled to sing "The Village Blacksmith" in a certain small Scottish town. Just before it was time for the concert to begin, he had a persistent caller, who informed him, "Please, Sir Harry, I'm the village blacksmith, and I would esteem it very highly if you would introduce into your song a few words to let the folks know I also repair bicycles."

Exaggeration

The fellow had just got back from Hollywood. He had been dazzled by the display of glamour and bigness in the movie colony.

"Everything is done on a tremendous scale," he related to friends. "I attended dinner at a movie producer's home one evening and, instead of using finger bowls at the end of the meal, all the guests took showers!"—Tit-Bits.

The One Objection

The shopkeeper was very anxious to sell his prospective customer a dachshund, but the man didn't seem very keen on this type of dog.

"What is it about a dachshund you don't care for?" asked the shopkeeper.

"They make such a draft when they come into a room," complained the man. "They always keep the door open so long."

—Grit

Complimentary?

The work of an author, although in its way equally strenuous, is different. His raw material, so to speak, is in his own head. He has to make something out of nothing. —Magazine Article.

Some people have such a nice way of putting things.—Humorist.

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

May You Win

Here is a paper-and-pencil game which is appropriate for a party or a social evening any time during the month of May. A question sheet for each guest should be written out in advance. The answers are included here only for your guidance. Just tell the players that each question can be answered by a "may" word and let them go to work. 1. The chief magistrate of a city? (Mayor). 2. An important part of the May Day celebration? (Maypole). 3. A sauce or salad dressing? (Mayonnaise). 4. The section of London where the aristocracy lives? (Mayfair). 5. The name of a ship famous in history? (Mayflower). 6. A labyrinth? (Maze). 7. A word meaning perhaps? (Maybe.) 8. A lively Polish dance? (Mazurka). 9. A familiar tree? (Maple). 10. An officer of a ship? (Mate). —C. P., West Newton, Mass.

Daily Quotation

GUARD well thy thoughts that they be all kindly, and thy deeds will take care of themselves.—EVERYDAY HAPPINESS.

Odds and Ends

Markings for Maps

As an aid in overlapping aerial photo maps of Antarctica's vast snow wastes, photographers drop bombs of carbon black powder on the snow.

Inexpensive Housing

New prefabricated units for building low cost wooden houses are being studied experimentally at the National Bureau of Standards.

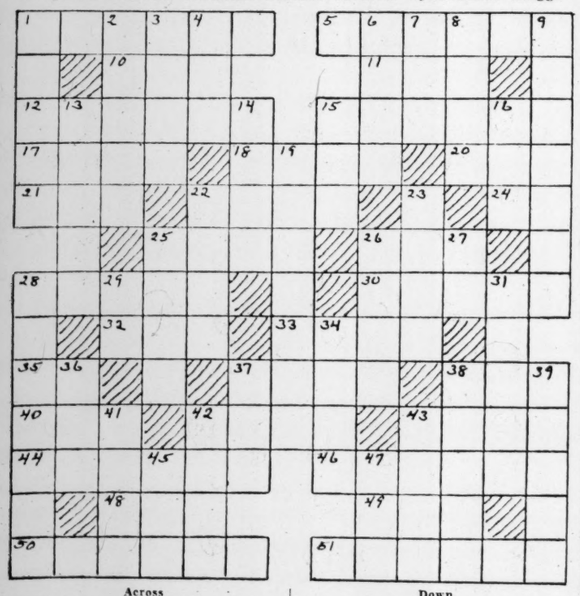
The Reason

Insisting on absolute blackout conditions, British authorities have pointed out that an air pilot can see a flame from a match from 1,000 feet overhead.

Manly Manners

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

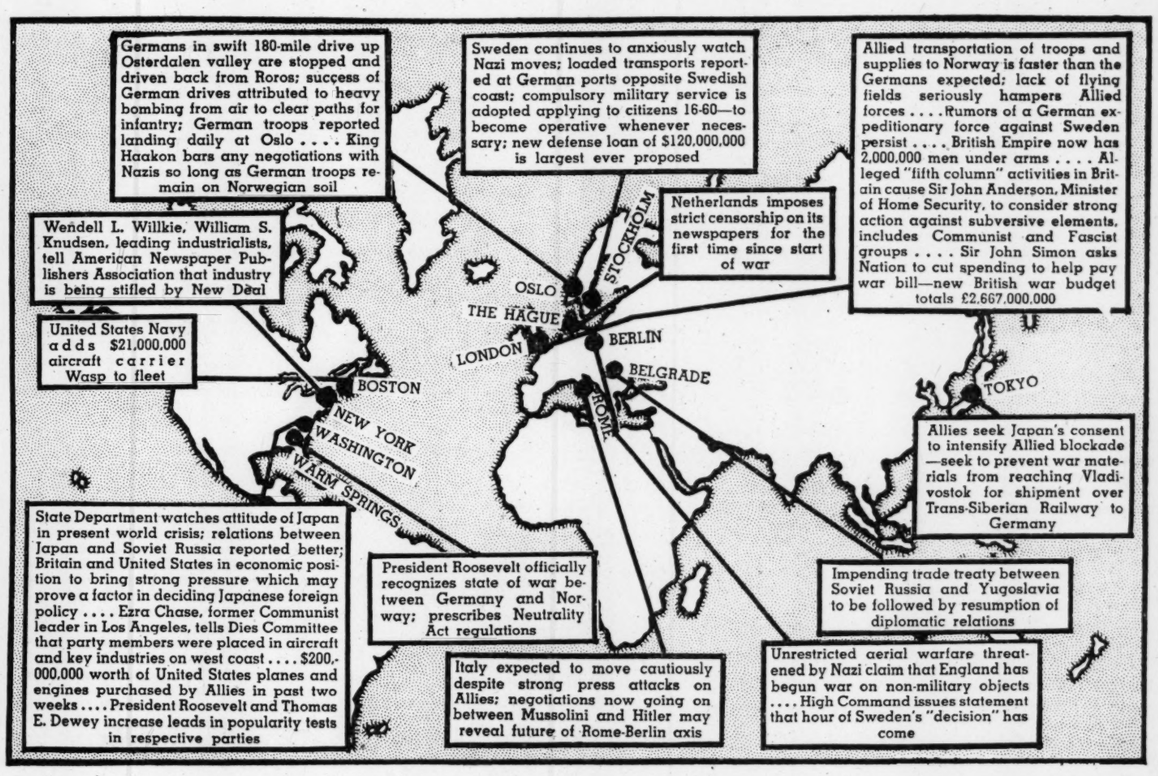
1—In story of Esther, who was wife of Ahasuerus?
5—Saul passed through what land on his journey in quest of his father's asses (I Sam. 9:4)?
10—What is an instrument used for grubbing?
11—A unit.
12—What is a seaport of Spain?
15—What is name of a peak of Black Hills, S. D.?
17—Jai alai is a tree, belt, or game—which?
18—Thursday is called after whom?
20—Where is Klamath Falls (abbr.)?
21—What is singular of "Arai"?
22—Who "raked the meadow sweet with hay"?
24—Symbol for illinium is what?
25—What is a town of western Formosa?
26—In speaking of Biblical Atarah, what pronoun would you use?
28—What is a country and peninsula in southern Asia?
30—What is a seaport of Palestine?
32—What is a commune of Netherlands?
33—A gee pole is used on what vehicle?
35——— Queen is a city of Arkansas.
37—What do you call a quantity of paper, usually 20 quires?
38—Human upper limb is what?
40—Where is Beardstown (abbr.)?
42—Where would a Sindhi live?
43—What is capital of Peru?
44—Where is Anchorage?
46—James Thomson wrote poem called "The ——" (sing.).
48—Who remained firm to David's cause when Adonijah rebelled (I Kings 1:8)?
49—What is first name of Miss Vickers, Sinclair Lewis heroine?
50—First act of Massenet's "Manon" takes place where?
51—What is a commune of Prussia?

Down

1—What is largest river of Europe?
2—Who was one of David's guard (I Chron. 11:44)?
3—What sharpens a razor?
4—What is ball poised on in golf?
6—It takes about how long to play a game of polo?
7—What is a commune of Belgium?
8—Who was mother of Apollo and Artemis?
9—What is a city of Mexico?
13—What is a commune of Netherlands?
14—A male fox is what?
15—What is a fish from which isinglass is derived?
16—Who was a son of Gad (Gen. 46:16)?
19—What is a commune of Netherlands?
22—What Dutch painter was born in 1632?
23—What is a lake of north central Africa?
25—Who was father of Saul?
26—Who was one of Noah's sons?
27—East Indies (abbr.).
28—Where is New Harmony?
29—What is first note of scale?
31—What is a commune of Marches, Italy?
34—What does Ben Bernie call members of his orchestra?
36—What English measure equals 45 inches?
37—Long narrow inlet is what?
38—What is an agricultural and manufacturing department of northeastern France?
39—In Scotland, house occupied by a minister is called what?
41—What is a commune of Tuscany, Italy?
42—The Siberian and Alaskan parka was originally made of what (sing.)?
43—What is a county of western Oregon?
45—Jurisdiction of a bishop is what?
47—Would you don, sow, or eat Stollen?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Germans in swift 180-mile drive up Osterdalen valley are stopped and driven back from Roros; success of German drives attributed to heavy bombing from air to clear paths for infantry; German troops reported landing daily at Oslo .... King Haakon bars any negotiations with Nazis so long as German troops remain on Norwegian soil
Sweden continues to anxiously watch Nazi moves; loaded transports reported at German ports opposite Swedish coast; compulsory military service is adopted applying to citizens 16-60—to become operative whenever necessary; new defense loan of $120,000,000 is largest ever proposed
Allied transportation of troops and supplies to Norway is faster than the Germans expected; lack of flying fields seriously hampers Allied forces .... Rumors of a German expeditionary force against Sweden persist .... British Empire now has 2,000,000 men under arms .... Alleged "fifth column" activities in Britain cause Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security, to consider strong action against subversive elements, includes Communist and Fascist groups .... Sir John Simon asks Nation to cut spending to help pay war bill—new British war budget totals £2,667,000,000
Wendell L. Willkie, William S. Knudsen, leading industrialists, tell American Newspaper Publishers Association that industry is being stifled by New Deal
United States Navy adds $21,000,000 aircraft carrier Wasp to fleet
Netherlands imposes strict censorship on its newspapers for the first time since start of war
OSLO
STOCKHOLM
THE HAGUE
LONDON
BERLIN
BELGRADE
ROME
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
WARM SPRINGS
TOKYO
Allies seek Japan's consent to intensify Allied blockade—seek to prevent war materials from reaching Vladivostok for shipment over Trans-Siberian Railway to Germany
State Department watches attitude of Japan in present world crisis; relations between Japan and Soviet Russia reported better; Britain and United States in economic position to bring strong pressure which may prove a factor in deciding Japanese foreign policy .... Ezra Chase, former Communist leader in Los Angeles, tells Dies Committee that party members were placed in aircraft and key industries on west coast .... $200,000,000 worth of United States planes and engines purchased by Allies in past two weeks .... President Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey increase leads in popularity tests in respective parties
President Roosevelt officially recognizes state of war between Germany and Norway; prescribes Neutrality Act regulations
Impending trade treaty between Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia to be followed by resumption of diplomatic relations
Italy expected to move cautiously despite strong press attacks on Allies; negotiations now going on between Mussolini and Hitler may reveal future of Rome-Berlin axis
Unrestricted aerial warfare threatened by Nazi claim that England has begun war on non-military objects .... High Command issues statement that hour of Sweden's "decision" has come

Daily Anecdote

Scholarly Defense

In September, 1699, James Logan, colonial statesman and scholar, and secretary to William Penn, sailed with Penn on the Canterbury for Pennsylvania. On the voyage the good ship was attacked by pirates; and while Penn, the pacifist, retired below, Logan, the scholar, took an active and spirited part in the defense of the ship. When the smoke of battle cleared Penn reproved his secretary for resorting to arms, whereupon Logan retorted, "I, being thy servant, why did thee not order me to come down?"

Good Cheer

Do not forget that even as "to work is to worship" so to be cheery is to worship also, and to be happy is the first step to being pious.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Application

There is no less invention in aptly applying a thought found in a book, than in being the first author of the thought.—Bayle.

Guardian of the Bath

Monitor Camera Club from June DeBella, San Jose, Calif

Despite his obvious interest in the proceedings, the chow seems pleased that the positions are not reversed.

Vocations

Door Knockers

At a mountain resort last summer an unemployed man got an idea which brought supply. Fastened to the door of a rustic cabin was an attractive woodpecker door knocker, made of wood and brightly painted—the bird was so mounted as to allow his beak to peck against the door when a long leather thong attached to him was pulled. The man returned home and made many of these knockers, taking them from door to door in suburban communities and to near-by cottage and cabin resorts. They sold on sight at 75 cents apiece because they were so novel and because they were useful, as well.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

A New Opportunity

The real optimist is the man who never allows the shadows of today's evening to darken the brightness of tomorrow. Each day is a closed book and the next brings another, beginning a new opportunity.—Anon.

Monitor Movie Guide

Buck Benny Rides Again (Paramount)—Comedy with songs, with Jack Benny in and out of the saddle as a dude cowboy from the wide open spaces of Radio City, who seeks to impress one of the members of a female singing trio, and becomes entangled with bandits. Rochester (Eddie Anderson), Ellen Drew, Andy Devine, Phil Harris, Dennis Day.—Adults and young people.

It's a Date (Universal)—Deanna Durbin singing songs, some popular and some in the classical vein, in a story about the stage-struck daughter of a semi-passe stage star mother. The story seems more entertaining in its early than in its later portions. Besides Miss Durbin the cast includes Kay Francis, Walter Pidgeon, Eugene Pallette, Samuel S. Hinds, Cissie Loftus, Fritz Feld, S. Z. Sakall.—Adults and young people.

Life of Giuseppe Verdi (Esperia)—Italian film with English subtitles, recording incidents in the career of the composer and setting forth excerpts from his operas, with Beniamino Gigli to aid in the singing and with Fosco Giachetti to act the role of Verdi.—Adults and young people.

My Son, My Son (United Artists)—Howard Spring's tragic and frequently violent novel translated into a romantic drama with certain unhappy incidents. The film has been carefully produced and has moments of emotional power. Louis Hayward carries off the acting honors as the character that has undergone the least alteration. Brian Aherne, Madeleine Carroll, Henry Hull, Josephine Hutchinson, Laraine Day.—Adults and mature young people.

'Til We Meet Again (First National)—Story of a love affair between a murderer returning to the United States to be executed and a young woman who has been told by her physicians that she has not long to live. Clumsily told and unconvincingly acted. George Brent, Merle Oberon, Pat O'Brien, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Binnie Barnes, Eric Blore.—Adults.

Young Tom Edison (MGM)—First of two films about the inventor, with Mickey Rooney giving a sincere and well acted performance as the boy Edison. Tom's laboratory in the baggage car, his candy selling on the train, his dismissal from school for being "addlepated," and his use of the Morse code to prevent a train wreck, all find a place on the screen. Fay Bainter, George Bancroft, Virginia Weidler, Eugene Pallette, Bobbie Jordan, J. M. Kerrigan.—Family.

Above Average Films

Family—"Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love" "The Wizard of Oz," "Second Fiddle," "Good-bye, Mr. Chips."

Adults and Young People—"Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

Adults Only—"Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty

New York

A young man, after paying some bills at the end of the week, could not account for about $4.

The following week he dined at the usual Chinese restaurant. When he arrived, the proprietor handed him the exact amount that was missing.

It was then explained that the last time the young man had eaten at the restaurant, he had walked out without his change.

A Verse for Today . . .

And if a man also strive for masteries, yet is he not crowned, except he strive lawfully. —II Tim. 2:5.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Home Again* — By LE PELLEY

NATURALLY, WHEN I KNEW YOU TWO WERE AFTER THE SAME BOX, I TRIED TO THINK UP WAYS OF SCARING YOU AWAY...
YOU NEARLY DID WITH THOSE NOTES.. AND OPENING AND CLOSING DOORS WITH STRINGS
I THOUGHT I'D TRY TO GET THE REWARD~
BUT IT'S A THREE-WAY SPLIT NOW, EH?
I DIDN'T EVEN RECOGNIZE YOU WHEN YOU CAME INTO THE ROOM WITH THAT LIGHT UNDERNEATH YOUR FACE ~ I DIDN'T KNOW WHO WAS AFTER ME!
WELL, YOUR SHADOW FOOLED US TOO
AND THAT'S THE END OF OUR ADVENTURE IN LIGHTS AND SHADOWS....
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Arbor Day* — By RODGERS

Today was Arbor Day the Boss said —
And so this A.M. he and I planted a tree —
It's only a tiny little one now-
But, Boy! Someday it'll probably make a comfortable spot for some pup and his Boss-!

The Adventures of Waddles—*So This Is Bumbalo!* — By THE HAGERS

I LEARNED THAT BUMBALO WAS DUE AT TWENTY MINUTES AFTER TWO.
I WATCHED THE TRAVELERS COME AND GO, BUT NOT A SIGN OF BUMBALO.
I SAW, AS I UNLOCKED MY DOOR, A PUFF OF SMOKE; HEARD SOMEONE ROAR:
"COME, WADDLES! YOU ARE VERY LATE. I'M COUSIN BUMBALO THE GREAT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Bricks Without Straw"

Are the American people going to rely on individual initiative and private enterprise or are they going to look to Government as the main source of economic opportunity and security? Wendell Willkie, speaking to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, has posed this basic question in clear-cut form. We believe events have already given the answer. However much Government can help temporarily, full recovery and employment depend on business. The people know this. New Dealers admit it. Nevertheless this conclusion is not yet expressed in national policy.

President Roosevelt himself has tacitly acknowledged that Federal spending is only a stop-gap and that for jobs men must look primarily to private industry. That implies that governmental action should be directed toward encouraging a revival of business. But the Administration has not set the encouragement of business as a primary aim. Mr. Roosevelt has refrained from any sharp denunciations of business in the last few months. Congress has eased some forms of taxation which were hampering and has shown a disposition to restrain the Labor Board and modify provisions of the Wages and Hours Act. There has been, too, a checking of threats to extend Government competition with the utilities into new fields.

But the New Deal attitude of distrusting business remains. Also the conscious or unconscious tendency to increase bureaucratic controls. Even with sympathetic administration the vast network of new Federal regulators would be a damper on business. Even with the best of will the new restraints would be discouraging to the venturesomeness and imagination which start new industries and expand old ones. But many of the new agencies are operating in an atmosphere of suspicion and hostility. There is little active encouragement of private enterprise.

In face of 10,000,000 still unemployed and close approach to the $45,000,000,000 Federal debt limit, the Administration has been less and less inclined to say: "We can bring recovery; just let us do it." There has been a definite effort to put it up to business. Last fall, in questioning Congressional insistence on reducing relief appropriations, the President implied that business would have to take up the slack. But not yet has Government given business the essential freedom to do the job.

That liberty need not be the license of 1929; but it should include some cutting of red tape, some easing of excessive restrictions, and as much certainty of rulings as is possible under new conditions. Some evidence that Government understands business problems and is friendly is all the great body of business men ask. But that much assurance of freedom is the indispensable ingredient.

Mr. Willkie clarifies the picture when he calls it the straw without which business cannot make the bricks of economic recovery and employment. It is unfair to ask free enterprise to bring recovery while denying the essential freedom. But this is much more than a matter of fairness. It is a question of getting 10,000,000 men back to work. It is a question of ending the necessity for unbalanced budgets. It is a question of reawakening the spirit and confidence of the American people.

Government cannot do these things. They must be done by the free enterprise of the people themselves. The people know this. New Dealers concede it. Let national policy fall in step.

No "Screamatorium"

The New York World's Fair has turned down the proposal for a "Screamatorium" concession. The inventor described his idea as a safety valve, "soothing" in ultimate effect. A nickel at the "Screamatorium" would have permitted customers to break a few glasses and electric light bulbs—streamlined modernization of the old "Crockery Smash" popular at country fairs! As for the inventor's claim, however, that the exhibit would soothe according to "sound psychological laws," many individuals have found surcease from modern-day tensions by looking mentally in brighter directions than this. More than one person, unrelaxed at night, has found slumber by counting, not sheep, but the blessings which have come his way. Putting a finger on unruly lips, silencing ingratitude, will bring more permanent relief from care than mere exercise of the vocal cords in a "Screamatorium."

The Ribbentrop Statement

It was expected that the statement of Germany's foreign minister, announced with much fanfare and described by Third Reich spokesmen as of great importance, would turn out to be merely another set of accusations like the White Paper on Poland.

Herr von Ribbentrop's statement did not exceed expectations.

The world heard it over radio hookups. It was translated for non-German listeners. It declared that documents had been found on captured British soldiers. These documents "proved" that the Allies would have invaded Norway if Germany had not done so, according to Herr von Ribbentrop's statement. The record of the Allies was also cited by him as if indicating a continuous policy of breaking down neutrality.

Now it is true that some British leaders—notably Mr. Churchill—have tried to convince the small European neutrals of the anomaly and danger of their position. But words have been insufficient. In each case where the dangerous position of a country has been effectually illustrated, the illustration has taken the form of invasion.

The danger to all these States was the danger of invasion by the people who invaded them. Why should the world believe the case of Norway was any different? As the Third Reich's leaders correctly assumed, world opinion does require proof that the Allies intended to invade Norway. It already has the proof of German intentions.

The Compleat Gardener

Vanishing violets and languishing lilacs in some latitudes serve to reiterate what every fancier of flowers knows full well—that the joy of raising roses is tempered by the shortness of the season; that he who goes in for tulips, finds, anachronistically, that the growing season for him is over before it really starts for others. But those who dote on chrysanthemums must, paradoxically, await the advent of autumn for the coming of the "vernal season."

Happy, then, is the man who, having space and opportunity to indulge his horticultural hobby, recites, with flowers, the entire agricultural alphabet from Asters to Zinnias. For him, literally and figuratively, the garden holds no bare spaces. From the time the Early Darwins push through snow blankets to display their iridescent bloom until the first frost silvers the marigolds, he lives, despite sweltering summers, in a land of enduring spring.

Travel Strategy

Railroad competition with airplanes in an effort to win back business from the airways explains in part the New Haven's speeding up of trains between Boston and New York. The balance of the New Haven's new time and fare schedule represents the rails' more familiar struggle with the bus. The line has labored to improve its equipment so as to make coach travel again popular.

Such an evolution is natural in a railroad that stands third in the country in the volume of passenger traffic. Only the Pennsylvania and the New York Central surpass the New Haven in passenger business, but on neither does it form so large a part of the total revenue. Passengers contribute 40 per cent of the New Haven's entire income.

Need of protecting a passenger trade of such peculiar importance has led the New Haven to install new high-speed locomotives, to adopt streamlining, to improve inner appearance as well, to install air conditioning. The running time of the fastest train to New York will be cut from four and one half to four and one quarter hours and some others as much as twenty-five minutes. In all, nineteen trains will be making the run under five hours each way.

If the New Haven were only one of many roads to New York, the fundamental changes in its timetable would be regarded as useful but not momentous. However as the road doing the bulk of the passenger business between the two cities, the betterments carried out under the generalship of President Howard S. Palmer become a marker of progress of public significance. The New Haven deserves general commendation for bringing New York and Boston closer together by rail than they have ever been before.

Thus the railroad timetable may not always prove the dry prosaic thing it is taken for. Its routine rows of figures now become interpreters of developments in a conflict of industrial titans, wherein the railroads uncover new resourcefulness.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Democracy's Fires

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Tending the fires of democracy at home" has become a smugly justifying phrase, overworked by emotionalists who are afraid that America may again have to fight.

Every step of liberty and freedom gained has been paid for by America's fighting men, and through the sacrifices of America's heroic women. "Tending the fires of democracy at home" does not mean sitting before the fire and putting on another log. To those who secured the blessings which the present generation have been enjoying, it more often meant getting down the rifle and powder horn from over that fireplace. Those too utterly selfish to sacrifice a moment of comfort to perpetuate those blessings are not the ones to tend America's fires now, any more than in 1776 or in 1861.

It may not be that America will be called upon to fight in this war. But I resent the feverish activity of those who would make America craven should the test come. I resent their constant reference to the words of Washington, who was "first in war" before he was "first in peace," and who welcomed the armed aid which France finally sent to us in response to the beseeching of Benjamin Franklin.

WALTER CLARK BELLOWS

Brookline, Mass.

Cruelty and Threats of Cruelty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has announced that large numbers of live goats will be used to test the destructive powers of the new Barlowe liquid oxygen explosive. His statement says that the explosive will be cased in canvas so that the animals will be destroyed by concussion and not by splinters of metal.

Some may say that in view of the present world situation worse cruelty waits to be fought. Actually, cruelty has no boundaries. The blunting of mercy and kindness which must take place in all who participate and give their consent to cruelty of any kind for whatever purpose will not lead man toward the better world he is seeking. C. J.

Wellesley, Mass.

Allied Aid to Finland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As you printed an article in your recent issue stating that the Allies were trying to blame Sweden for the downfall of Finland it might be well if you could now print the following extract from the British Prime Minister's Statement to Parliament on 19th March, 1940:

> Germany publicly professed her neutrality; but behind the scenes she used every threat to prevent others from saving Finland and from performing the task which she had always declared to be her own. [To support Finland if she were menaced.] The responsibility in this affair stands squarely and firmly upon the shoulders of Germany and no other country. It was the fear of Germany which prevented Norway and Sweden from giving us the permission to pass our troops through their countries, the fear of Germany which prevented Finland from making her appeal to us for help. (MISS) M. M. MACNEILL

London

[Editor's Note: The article referred to was not an editorial statement.]

Help Needed

Homecoming

The little mimeographed notice is before me "Homecoming. Your Alma Mater calls you!" May is the time. And would I prefer to enter the side-saddle class in the horse show? Would I rather a single-gaited or a double-gaited horse? Would I enter the jumping? Would I arrive in time for late-afternoon refreshments at the president's house? Did I want reservations at the new hotel, or at the school, and, if at the school, would I take a roommate, or must I have a room to myself? And did I have a room preference?

Virginia . . . the Blue Ridge . . . May . . . the whole country white with apple blossoms . . . girls running down the hill . . . early mornings when shouts called you to the tennis courts . . . the boats out on the pond . . . the misty green willow overhanging the brook, in whose branches I used to hide to write alleged poetry . . . the "Crow's Nest" in "our" senior tree, down near the front fence . . . church suppers and the music out under the moon . . . Saturday nights and the band playing . . . the pranks . . . the masquerades . . . the plays . . . Glee Club and the operetta that last spring . . .

Latin out on the lawn . . . picking daisies during English . . . art students in smocks out among the tulips . . . the Monday trips, to Natural Bridge and the Caverns, and the yearly picnic at Swannanoa, atop the ridge . . . Calf Mountain, whose outline we used to see from our window.

And the horses! Out along the arched passageway that led past the new gymnasium, across the rustic bridge, and just up a little rise, were the stables, where all these proud and independent creatures lived, champing and stomping and snorting, condescending to carrots and apples, submitting to being groomed until their coats shone.

"Fax" knew them. "Fax" was our collie; he used to romp with us, and run with us when we went riding. There was "Lady," a gray double-pacer, my roommate's favorite. And dear old "Topsy," brown, with fawnlike brown eyes, docile, broad of girth, dependable, with long brown mane and unmistakable shoulders. "Topsy," my beloved single-foot. You just got on Topsy and rode. She was never any trouble. If you wanted to stay behind and race to catch up (for which the riding master always scolded us, in his soft, "Now, girls," reproachful manner), you had always the feeling that Topsy, too, thought it deliciously naughty.

* * *

The air will be sweet now with the first pink mountain laurel, the trails never lovelier. The playing fields will be resounding to the shouts of soccer players. "Rustle of Spring" probably still will cascade from the music rooms, as someone gets ready for Spring Recital.

Do I have a room preference? Will I take a roommate? Yes, 224 please; dear old 224, with the whole of the Blue Ridge for a backdrop, and the pond and the brook and all the slope between for easing the eyes. And, at night, special stars—oh, very special stars—you wouldn't get such stars from any other window. We were sure of that. A roommate? What would 224 be without a roommate—someone to call to across the dark, and tell things to, and to listen to. Someone to join in wicked raids on the candy supply. Do the same mice still visit 224? We heard bouncing candy balls one night. A flash of the light, and the visitors were gone—but not before we had seen their comic antics, dribbling the candy balls like a basketball player, but using their noses instead of their paws.

* * *

Will I come to Homecoming? Well, not this year. But when forsythia is out and one knows it's spring, it may not be so easy to resist. Still I'll be there in thought—in fact I am there this very moment. The girl who used to wear boy's clothes—is she here flaunting the latest frills? The slim prize athlete—is she as amply proportioned as some of the rest of us? The class wit—has she become a dignified matron? Did the voice student who was our star leave her career for singing over a sink? Are the girls in "Dramatics" on the stage, or acting as happy wives and mothers? Is the secretarial class taking some executive's dictation? Is Art finding its rewards? And is the Class Valedictorian still the shy, ethereal town girl we knew? Who has traveled, and who has stayed at home? How have they all weathered the depression?

In a way, I'm glad I'm not going back this year. Somehow, it's more fun wondering about them all. And remembering. R. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Reversing the Method

By Frank L. Perrin

A few days ago, upon invitation, rather than in obedience to a request, I was ushered into the inner office, or sanctum sanctorum, of the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. Having nothing in particular to conceal, and remembering that the experimental fingerprints taken by a friendly official in Boston's Police Headquarters a few years ago were in my own possession, I was quite at ease. Mr. John Edgar Hoover, the host, was equally at his ease. We had, as it happened, become somewhat well acquainted through occasional letters, and neither of us seemed to regard it as necessary that the hour be wasted in unessentials. There was much that the visitor would learn, and much that the generous and unhurried host was willing to impart.

Years and years ago, it was recalled as we talked, Allan Pinkerton, through the thoughtful kindness of some amanuensis, had recorded his almost unfailing victories in thrilling and often ingenious forays against crime and criminals. This was in what, we of today refer to as the "horse-and-buggy" days. Compared with the technique of the lawless and predatory of today, the operations of the offenders of the Pinkerton era were crude and amateurish. As we visited I sought, mentally, to compare the elder and the younger chiefs. What would Mr. Pinkerton have accomplished with the devices and the equipment of his successor? How successfully could Mr. J. Edgar Hoover carry on if he were compelled to work without the aid of modern methods and without the sympathetic support of the people in whose behalf he works?

* * *

A day or two ago, and soon after our interesting interview, the National Academy of Sciences, meeting in Washington, awarded to Director Hoover its Public Welfare Medal "for his application of scientific methods to the war on crime." Accepting the generous tribute, Mr. Hoover is quoted as observing that the use of these somewhat modern methods in crime detection has been accomplished only as a result of a battle against scorn and ridicule and annoying interruptions. He recalled that since the establishment of the FBI's technical laboratory in 1932, the bureau's agents had sometimes been "depicted as impractical young men pursuing criminals while clad in academic gowns." He appropriately acknowledged the contributions of the Academy to the furtherance of the work in hand.

As we sat together in the Washington office on that day recently, the inquiry at last was expressed as to the trend in the thought of this still quite youthful expert which directed him along the highly specialized course he has pursued. I was quite unprepared for what I was to hear. Young John Hoover, remarkably enough, was quite inclined to the ministry. There was common and familiar ground there, at least for a little way. His inclination, however, was in a little different direction—Presbyterianism. He did not apologize for this, as there was no need. He had been captured by the sterling characteristics and the persuasive eloquence of a young preacher of that particular faith, and, in fancy, pictured himself as a persuader and teacher of men.

* * *

But man proposes. The call, if one was heard, was not literally heeded. Perhaps he was convinced that there were many to exhort and persuade, and not enough to correct and call the careless and the unheeding to account after they had transgressed. Probably he neither coined nor adopted a formal text to illumine the lesson he and his corps of trained associates have taught and emphasized. If there is such a precept it may be this: "The way of the transgressor is hard." In the years preceding the emergence of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the people of the United States were ringing a mental fire alarm. Organized criminals and their minions were playing fast and loose with the law. State and local prosecutors, sheriffs and trial courts seemed unable to check or cope with major offenders. Youth was being convinced that lawlessness, if not reprehensible, was profitable.

J. Edgar Hoover forgot that he might preach and persuade. He saw the need for strength, honesty, fearlessness and determination in an organized leadership in the war against crime and criminals, and against lethargy and fear among those who were at the controls of the machinery already provided. The record speaks for itself. Federal laws in aid have made possible the broader sweep of the instrumentalities which Mr. Hoover and his aides have sharpened and keyed to measurable perfection.

The tide has turned against crime. This is true because American men and women, boys and girls, have come to have faith in the effectiveness of the means and methods at hand and the implements which fearless and honest men have been taught to employ. Liberty, in its truer sense, has supplanted vicious license.

Mirror of World Opinion

Swiss in America

"Our Swiss neighbors make us love their native country." The great Boston newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, published a long article on the impressions of a visit with a Swiss family in Kansas. In friendly fashion the nature of the Swiss emigrants is described, with the additional remark that they awaken the enthusiasm for their native country. America would do well to welcome immigrants from Switzerland; they might prove useful.

We are glad to take notice of the friendly attitude. At the same time we see that the Swiss in foreign countries are important pioneers and outposts for the old homeland. —*Emmentaler Nachrichten*, Münsingen, Switzerland.

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

Onlookers, it is said, see most of the game. This, I think, is true within limits. One limit is to know what is meant by "seeing." Does it mean "visual perception" or "understanding"? A Briton in the United States who is taken to see baseball played for the first time may "see" as much of the game as his American friend, perhaps a baseball "fan," who took him there. But the Briton will understand little or nothing of the finer points, for he will not recognize them when he sees them.

In this war I am not sure that onlookers see most of the game unless they are "in it" at least to the extent of having a personal interest in its course and the outcome. Others besides Britons and Frenchmen may see and understand that it is a fight for freedom; but I doubt whether they can perceive the finer points of the struggle so clearly as some of us who are "in it" perceive them.

One of these finer points has been indicated rather than revealed by the shake-up of fundamental ideas which has been going on among supporters of the British Socialist and Labor Parties. By instinct rather than by reason they have been driven to take a liberal view of what is at stake. They have not consciously discarded the mental furniture, fashioned out of Marxist growths, which formerly surrounded their ways of feeling and being, but they have gone back—or forward—to points of view on which Marx would have poured acrid scorn. So, in the Labor Party's chief organ we have seen Mr. H. G. Wells conducting a "symposium" less upon this or that Socialist doctrine than upon the "Rights of Man." And in other Labor organs orthodox Marxists like Prof. Harold Laski have been hard put to it to defend the materialist interpretation of history in the presence of a struggle for freedom which only Stalin and Hitler attempt to label a "capitalist war."

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It may well be that we are in the midst of a social revolution without knowing it. When the rich are paying more than 80 per cent of their incomes into the public revenues, and the moderately well-to-do are fortunate if they can retain 50 per cent for their own and their dependents' needs, our social structure has "change" written over it. This is obvious. Less obvious though equally true is the fact that nobody flinches or cries aloud or thinks "the game" not worth the candle. Yet the really fine point lies in something which a thoughtful editorial recently said in our leading left-wing weekly review:

> The struggle today is not only between the land powers (Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia) and the Western sea powers but also between the totalitarian brave new world and the old world of Western Europe. The totalitarians, whether Nazi or Communist, are fighting to conquer not merely the territories of the West but the spirit of man: their wars are revolutionary wars, and at the same time wars of two secular religions upon a doubting, insecure and unhappy world. They have the dynamic of youth and the hopelessness of middle age as their chief support. To counter their aggression, whether at home or in neutral countries or among their own peoples, we need above all a social purpose. Each in its own way they (Nazism and Communism) offer to man a place in society at the cost of freedom. Can we offer him a place in society for which he need not pay the price of slavery to the State? . . . Western man will either be conquered by totalitarianism or he will fashion a new social order.

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Some of us onlookers think we see the new social order already being fashioned. In any event it would have been fashioned by the rapid changes in mechanical production which were heralding a new industrial revolution before the war broke out; and I, for one, have long thought that the only incontrovertible truth taught by Marx, as a historian of economics rather than as a prophet of communist materialism, is that radical changes in methods of industrial production are always accompanied or followed by changes in the structure of society. How to bring about those changes while avoiding social or political upheaval will doubtless be an anxious problem. But more interesting, and in a way more urgent, is it that through and amid these changes the minds and the souls of men shall be saved from bondage.

It is here that the movement back—or forward—to the Rights of Man strikes me as one of the finest points in the great struggle that is now being fought out. Mr. H. G. Wells might be aghast were he told that in substance he and His Holiness Pope Pius XII are substantially agreed; for both, like many intermediate thinkers (not excluding Mr. Gandhi) look upon this war as involving what are in the last resort spiritual issues. All these issues center round the sanctity of the human individuality, its right to be free from totalitarian constraint. In the words of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi the fight is for the "total man" against the pretensions of the "total State."

Had this issue arisen, say, fifty or even forty years ago, our labor and working-class representatives would at once have seen it in the same light as many of our "advanced" thinkers are now coming to see it. For in those days the trade union leaders and many prominent men in the ranks of labor were profoundly religious. Like the late Arthur Henderson, several of them had been local preachers. Since then the blighting breath of Marxist materialism has seared countless minds, and what Marxism failed to wither, the undiscriminating worship of economics helped to dry up.

Now the kindred challenge of the two "secular religions," Russian Communism and German Nazism, to human freedom has compelled honest minds to pause and reflect. One result of their reflection is that they have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into this war. Upon the course and outcome of it much will depend. But the new alignment which the challenge is bringing about seems to me, as an interested onlooker, one of the finest points of the game.